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A SOLID ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF

TECHNICAL FIELD

5       The present invention relates to a solid electrolytic capacitor and a manufacturing method thereof, and more particularly to a solid electrolytic capacitor and manufacturing method thereof that reduces ESR, and improves electrostatic capacity and withstand voltage. The present  
10      invention also relates to a solid electrolytic capacitor and manufacturing method thereof that improves the withstand voltage and inhibits LC fluctuation after re-flowing.

BACKGROUND ART

15      Electrolytic capacitors that use tantalum, aluminum, or another metal with a valve action can attain a large capacity with a small size by giving the valve action metal that serves as the anode-side counter electrode the shape of a sintered body, an etching foil; or the like to expand the  
20      surfaces of the dielectric, and are therefore widely used in common practice. In addition to being small and having a large capacity and a low equivalent series resistance, solid electrolytic capacitors in which solid electrolytes are used as the electrolytes are, in particular, easy to package on a  
25      chip, are suitable for surface mounting, and posses other special characteristics, so these features are essential for miniaturizing, increasing the functionality, and lowering the costs of electronic equipment.

30      In this type of solid electrolytic capacitor, miniature and large capacity applications commonly have a structure in

which an anode foil and cathode foil composed of aluminum or another valve action metal are, with a separator interposed therebetween, wound together to form a capacitor element, the capacitor element is impregnated with a driving electrolytic 5 solution, and the capacitor element is housed in a case composed of synthetic resin or in a case composed of aluminum or another metal and then sealed. Aluminum, as well as tantalum, niobium, titanium, and other metals are used as the anode material, and the same type of metal as the anode 10 material is used as the cathode material.

The 7,7,8,8-tetracyanoquinodimethane (TCNQ) complex and Manganese dioxide are known as the solid electrolytes used in solid electrolytic capacitors, but also available in recent years is technology (Japanese Patent Application Laid-open 15 No. 2-15611) that features polyethylene dioxythiophene (hereinafter referred to as PEDT) or another electro-conductive polymer that has a low reaction velocity and excellent adhesion to the oxide film layer of an anodic electrode.

A solid electrolytic capacitor in which a solid electrolyte layer composed of PEDT or another electro-conductive polymer is formed on such a wound capacitor element is fabricated in the manner shown in FIG. 5. First, the surface of the anode foil composed of aluminum or another 20 valve action metal is roughened by electrochemical etching in an aqueous chloride solution, a plurality of etching pits are formed, and voltage is thereafter applied to an aqueous solution of ammonium borate or the like to form a dielectric oxide film layer (chemical conversion). In the same manner 25 as the anode foil, the cathode foil is also composed of 30

aluminum or another valve action metal, but the surface thereof is subjected to etching alone.

The anode foil on the surface of which an oxide film layer is formed and the cathode foil on which etching pits 5 alone are formed are wound together via an interposed separator to form a capacitor element. Next, a capacitor element that has been subjected to chemical repair is sprayed with separately discharged 3,4-ethylene dioxythiophene (hereinafter referred to as EDT) or another polymerizable 10 monomer, or is impregnated with a mixed liquid of both, and polymerization reactions are accelerated in the capacitor element to produce a solid electrolyte layer composed of PEDT or another electroconductive polymer. The capacitor element is thereafter encased in a cylindrical outer case with a 15 closed end to fabricate a solid electrolytic capacitor.

In recent years, however, solid electrolytic capacitors as described above have come to be used in on-board equipment in vehicles. The drive voltage for an on-board circuit is ordinarily 12V, and a high withstand voltage of 25V is 20 required in solid electrolytic capacitors. However, when manufacturing such a high withstand voltage product with a conventional manufacturing method such as that described above, there is a drawback in that the rate at which shorting occurs in the aging step is high, and the yield is low.

High-melting lead-free solder has come to be used in recent years due to environmental concerns, and the solder reflow temperature has risen from a range of 200 to 220°C to a range of 230 to 270°C. However, performing solder reflow under such high temperatures has a drawback in that the 30 withstand voltage is reduced. For this reason, a strong need

exists for the development of a solid electrolytic capacitor whose withstand voltage characteristics do not degrade even when high temperature reflow soldering is carried out.

Such problems are not limited to the use of EDT as the  
5 polymerizable monomer, and the same drawbacks occur when other thiophene derivatives, pyrrole, aniline, or the like are used.

A first object of the present invention is to provide a solid electrolytic capacitor and a manufacturing method  
10 thereof that allow the ESR to be reduced and the electrostatic capacity to be improved.

A second object of the present invention is to provide a solid electrolytic capacitor and a manufacturing method  
15 thereof that reduce the ESR and improve the electrostatic capacity and withstand voltage.

A third object of the present invention is to provide a solid electrolytic capacitor and a manufacturing method  
thereof that can improve the yield when manufacturing high  
withstand voltage products.

20 A fourth object of the present invention is to provide a solid electrolytic capacitor and a manufacturing method  
thereof that can improve withstand voltage and inhibit LC fluctuation after reflow.

25 DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a solid electrolytic capacitor in which a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group is used, wherein the ESR is reduced and electrostatic capacity is improved by suitably adjusting the content of the  
30 compound with a vinyl group in the separator.

In a solid electrolytic capacitor in which a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group is used, the ESR can be reduced and the electrostatic capacity and withstand voltage improved by adding a predetermined coupling agent and 5 a surfactant to the capacitor element prior to impregnation with a polymerizable monomer and oxidizing agent.

Furthermore, in a solid electrolytic capacitor in which a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group is used, degradation of the withstand voltage characteristics due to 10 lead-free reflow can be prevented and the yield when manufacturing a high withstand voltage product can be improved by impregnating the capacitor element with a borate compound or another additive solution, forming a conjugate composed of a compound having a vinyl group and a borate 15 compound or another additive, and thereafter forming a solid electrolytic layer composed of an electroconductive polymer.

In a solid electrolytic capacitor in which a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group is used, the withstand voltage is improved and LC fluctuation after reflow 20 can be inhibited by impregnating a capacitor element with a polyimide silicon solution, and forming a film composed of polyimide silicon and a compound with a vinyl group.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 FIG. 1 is a diagram showing the structural formula of a thiophene derivative;

FIGS. 2 to 4 are flowcharts showing examples of the manufacturing step for a solid electrolytic capacitor related to the present invention; and

FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing an example of the manufacturing step for a solid electrolytic capacitor using conventional technology.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

5    (A) First Embodiment

The present inventors, as a result of thoroughgoing research to achieve the first object, discovered that the ESR is reduced and the electrostatic capacity is improved by configuring the binder of the separator with a compound having a vinyl group, and making this binder 10 to 20% of the total weight of the separator.

In other words, the present inventors conducted studies while varying the content of the binder composed of a compound with a vinyl group to conduct the investigation, and discovered that when the above-described range is exceeded, ESR and the electrostatic capacity characteristics are reduced, and that the characteristics remain constant when the content is less than this range.

20    (A-1) Method for manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor

The method for manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor in the first embodiment is described below. That is, a cathode foil and an anode foil, with an oxidized film layer formed on the surface and a separator interposed therebetween, are wound together to form a capacitor element, and prior to subjecting the capacitor element to chemical repair the content of the binder in the separator is adjusted to 10 to 20% with respect to the total weight of the separator.

After the chemical repair, the capacitor element is immersed in mixed liquid prepared by mixing a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent together with a predetermined solvent, a polymerization reaction of the electroconductive 5 polymer is induced in the capacitor element, and a solid electrolyte layer is formed. The capacitor element is then inserted in an outer case; sealing rubber is mounted in the open-end portion and sealed with a tightening operation; and the unit is thereafter aged to form a solid electrolytic 10 capacitor.

(A-2) Separator

A separator for a solid electrolytic capacitor principally composed of synthetic resin is ordinarily composed of a binder that joins the synthetic resin and other 15 components together. The synthetic resin itself may be used as the binder, or the synthetic resin may be made into a fibrous form and melted in the separator fabrication process to form the main fiber.

It was discovered in the first embodiment that adequate 20 results can be obtained when a separator is used in which a compound with a vinyl group is used as a binder, and the content of the binder in the separator prior to chemical repair is 10 to 20%, and is more preferably 13 to 17%, with respect to the total weight of the separator.

25 Here, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyacrylamide, or the like may be used as the compound with a vinyl group, but among these PVA is preferred. Polyester fiber or nylon fiber with excellent thermal resistance is preferred as the main fiber of the 30 separator. A separator composed of vinylon fiber is not

suitable because lead-free reflow characteristics cannot be satisfied.

Described next are methods for adjusting the content of the binder in the separator prior to chemical repair to the 5 above-stated range. The first method allows a binder composed of a compound with a vinyl group to be mixed and formed together with the main fiber of the separator such that the content of the binder is 10 to 20 wt% with respect to the separator.

10 The second method allows a separator containing 10% or more of a binder composed of a compound with a vinyl group to be obtained in which the binder in the separator is dissolved with a hot water immersion treatment and adjusted to the above-described range.

15 In the case of hot water immersion treatment, the temperature of the hot water is preferably 60 to 100°C at which PVA and the like dissolve, and the hot water immersion treatment time is preferably 5 to 180 minutes, but is more preferably 20 to 60 minutes. The hot water immersion 20 treatment is preferably performed with running water because PVA or the like dissolves faster and more uniformly.

This hot water immersion treatment is preferably performed after the capacitor element has been formed. When the hot water immersion treatment is performed prior to the 25 formation of the capacitor element, the strength of the separator is reduced, so the winding strength during winding is reduced, the formation state of the electroconductive polymer in the capacitor element is worsened, and the characteristics are degraded.

(A-3) EDT and oxidizing agent

When EDT is used as the polymerizable monomer, an EDT monomer can be used as the EDT with which the capacitor element is impregnated, but a monomer solution in which EDT 5 and a volatile solvent are mixed in a volume ratio of 1:0 to 1:3 may also be used.

Pentane or another hydrocarbon, tetrahydrofuran or another ether, ethyl formate or another ester, acetone or another ketone, methanol or another alcohol, or acetonitrile 10 or another nitrogen compound may be used as the volatile solvent, but preferably used among these is methanol, ethanol, acetone, or the like.

Ferric p-toluenesulfonate dissolved in ethanol, or an aqueous solution of periodic acid or iodic acid can be used 15 as the oxidizing agent, and the concentration of the oxidizing agent with respect to the solvent is preferably 40 to 58 wt%, and is more preferably 45 to 57 wt%. The ESR decreases with increased concentration of the oxidizing agent with respect to the solvent. A volatile solvent used for the 20 above-described monomer solutions may be used as the solvent for the oxidizing agent, and among these ethanol is advantageous. The reason that ethanol is advantageous as the solvent for the oxidizing agent is believed to be that the vapor pressure is low, so evaporation easily occurs, and the 25 remaining amount is small.

(A-4) Chemical conversion solution for chemical repair

Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, diammonium hydrogen phosphate, or another phosphate-based chemical conversion solution; ammonium borate or another boric acid-based 30 chemical conversion solution; or ammonium adipate or another

adipic acid-based chemical conversion solution may be used as the chemical conversion solution for chemical repair, but preferably used among these is ammonium dihydrogen phosphate. The immersion time is preferably 5 to 120 minutes.

5     (A-5) Other polymerizable monomers

The polymerizable monomer used in the present invention may be, in addition to the above-described EDT, a thiophene derivative, aniline, pyrrole, furan, acetylene, or a derivative thereof other than EDT, as long as oxidation 10 polymerization is carried out with a predetermined oxidizing agent to form a polymerizable monomer. Substances with the structural formula shown in FIG. 1 may be used for the thiophene derivative.

(A-6) Operation and effect of the first embodiment

15     Following are believed to be the reasons that adequate results can be obtained by using a compound having a vinyl group as a binder for the separator and maintaining the content of the binder prior to chemical repair at 10 to 20% with respect to the total weight of the separator, as 20 described above. In other words, constant amounts were obtained when a comparison was made between the amounts in which the resulting PEDT or other electroconductive polymer was retained in a separator in which the binder content was in the indicated range, and a separator in which the binder 25 content exceeded the indicated range. When a separator in which the binder content is in this range is used, the characteristics of the solid electrolytic capacitor are improved, and when a separator in which the binder content exceeds this range is used, the characteristics of the solid 30 electrolytic capacitor are degraded.

Due to this fact, it is possible that when a large quantity of a compound with a vinyl group is present as a binder component in a process in which PEDT or another electroconductive polymer is used, this compound negatively affects the formation of PEDT, and the inherent characteristics (electrostatic capacity, ESR) of PEDT or another electroconductive polymer cannot be obtained. It is thought that adequate results were obtained by suitably adjusting the amount of the compound with a vinyl group as a binder component.

(A-7) Examples related to the first embodiment

The invention of the first embodiment is described next on the basis of Examples A1 to A5 and Comparative Example A1 manufactured in the manner described below.

15 (Example A1)

PET fiber was used as the main fiber, and a solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated as follows by using a separator containing 15% of a binder composed of PVA. An electrode-forming device was connected to the cathode foil and anode foil on whose surface an oxide film layer had been formed, and both electrode foils were wound with the interposed separator to form a capacitor element whose element shape was  $5\phi \times 2.8$  L. This capacitor element was immersed for 20 minutes in hot water at a temperature of 20 100°C, and the binder content was adjusted to 13% after the 25 hot water immersion treatment. The capacitor element was immersed for 40 minutes in ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, and chemical repair was carried out.

EDT and an ethanol solution of 45% ferric p-toluenesulfonate were mixed in a container, the capacitor

element was immersed for 10 seconds in the mixed liquid and heated for 60 minutes at 120°C, and a PEDT polymerization reaction was induced in the capacitor element to form a solid electrolyte layer.

5       The capacitor element was inserted into a cylindrical outer case with a closed end, and sealing rubber was mounted in the open-end portion and sealed with a tightening operation. Aging was thereafter carried out for 120 minutes at 150°C with an applied voltage of 8.2 V to form a solid  
10      electrolytic capacitor. The rated voltage of the solid electrolytic capacitor was 6.3 WV, and the rated capacity was 120 μF.

(Example A2)

Using a separator containing 25% of a binder composed of  
15      PVA, a capacitor element was formed and immersed for 20 minutes in hot water at a temperature of 100°C, and after the hot water immersion treatment the binder content was adjusted to 14%. Other conditions and steps were the same as Example A1.

20      (Example A3)

Using a separator containing 30% of a binder composed of PVA, a capacitor element was formed and immersed for 10 minutes in hot water at a temperature of 100°C, and after the hot water immersion treatment the binder content was adjusted  
25      to 20%. Other conditions and steps were the same as Example A1.

(Example A4)

Using a separator containing 30% of a binder composed of PVA, a capacitor element was formed and immersed for 20  
30      minutes in hot water at a temperature of 100°C, and after the

hot water immersion treatment the binder content was adjusted to 15%. Other conditions and steps were the same as Example A1.

(Example A5)

5 Using a separator containing 15% of a binder composed of PVA, chemical repair was carried out without hot water immersion treatment. Other conditions and steps were the same as Example A1.

(Comparative Example A1)

10 Using a separator containing 30% of a binder composed of PVA, chemical repair was carried out without hot water immersion treatment. Other conditions and steps were the same as Example A1.

[Comparison of the results]

15 The initial characteristics of the Examples A1 to A5 and Comparative Example A1 carried out as described above were investigated and the results shown in Table 1 were obtained.

Table 1

	CONTENT OF BINDER (%)	IMMERSION TIME IN HOT WATER (MINUTES)	CONTENT OF BINDER AFTER IMMERSION TREATMENT (%)	INITIAL CHARACTERISTICS	
				CAP ( $\mu$ F)	ESR ( $\Omega/100kHz$ )
EXAMPLE A1	15	20	13	141	0.0185
EXAMPLE A2	25	20	14	139	0.0185
EXAMPLE A3	30	10	20	130	0.0200
EXAMPLE A4	30	20	15	138	0.0186
EXAMPLE A5	15	—	15	138	0.0187
COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE A1	30	—	30	120	0.0215

As a result of comparing Examples A1 and A5 in which a separator containing 15% binder composed of PVA was used, it is apparent from Table 1 that both the electrostatic capacity and ESR of Example A1 in which hot water immersion was  
5 carried out were adequate.

As a result of comparing Examples A3 and A4 with Comparative Example A1 in which a separator containing 30% binder composed of PVA was used, the results indicate that both the electrostatic capacity and ESR of Examples A3 and A4  
10 were superior to Comparative Example A1 in which hot water immersion was not carried out. The results furthermore indicate that both the electrostatic capacity and ESR of Example A4, in which the hot water immersion time was longer,  
were superior to Example A3.  
15

(B) Second Embodiment

The present inventors, as a result of thoroughgoing research to achieve the second object, succeeded in obtaining a solid electrolytic capacitor and a manufacturing method  
20 thereof that can reduce the ESR and improve the electrostatic capacity and withstand voltage by using a separator that contains as a binder 10 wt% or more of a compound having a vinyl group, and adding a predetermined coupling agent to the capacitor element prior to impregnation with a polymerizable  
25 monomer and an oxidant.

(B-1) Method for manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor

The method for manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor in the second embodiment is described below. That  
30 is, a cathode foil and an anode foil, with an oxidized film

layer formed on the surface and a separator that contains as a binder 10 wt% or more of a compound having a vinyl group interposed therebetween, are wound together to form a capacitor element, and the capacitor element is subjected to 5 chemical repair. After adding a predetermined coupling agent, the capacitor element is immersed in a mixed liquid of a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent, and a polymerization reaction involving the electroconductive polymer is induced in the capacitor element to form a solid 10 electrolyte layer. The capacitor element is then inserted in an outer case; sealing rubber is mounted in the open-end portion and sealed with a tightening operation; and the unit is thereafter aged to form a solid electrolytic capacitor.

It is further advantageous to add a borate compound 15 prior to adding a coupling agent.

#### (B-2) Separator

A separator for a solid electrolytic capacitor principally composed of synthetic resin is ordinarily composed of a binder that joins the synthetic resin and other 20 components together. The synthetic resin itself may be used as the binder, or the synthetic resin may be made into a fibrous form and melted in the separator fabrication process to form the main fiber. Used in the present invention is a separator in which a compound with a vinyl group is used as a 25 binder.

Here, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyacrylamide or the like may be used as the compound with a vinyl group, but among these PVA is preferred.

The use of polyester fiber or nylon fiber with excellent thermal resistance as the main fiber of the separator is advantageous in that thermal resistance is improved. The content of the binder composed of a compound with a vinyl group is preferably 10 wt% or more with respect to the separator. When the content is less than 10 wt%, sufficient effect cannot be obtained.

(B-3) Coupling Agent

The following silane coupling agents, titanium coupling agents, and aluminum coupling agents may be used for the coupling agent, and one, or two or more coupling agents selected from among these may be used.

Methods that entail performing chemical repair, then immersing the capacitor element for several minutes in an aqueous solution of a coupling agent with a concentration of 0.1 to 5%, and more preferably 0.5 to 3%, removing the capacitor element from the solution, and thereafter drying the capacitor element at 50 to 100°C may be used for adding these coupling agents to the capacitor element.

Examples of silane coupling agents include:

vinyl trichlorosilane,

vinyl( $\beta$ -methoxysilane) vinyl triethoxysilane,

vinyl trimethoxysilane,

vinyl tris( $\beta$ -methoxyethoxy)silane,

$\gamma$ -methacryloxy silane,

$\gamma$ -methacryloxypropyl methyl dimethoxy silane,

$\gamma$ -methacryloxypropyl trimethoxysilane,

$\beta$ -(3,4-epoxycyclohexyl)ethyl trimethoxysilane,

$\gamma$ -glycidoxypropyl trimethoxysilane,

$\gamma$ -glycidoxypropyl methyl diethoxysilane,

N- $\beta$ -(aminoethyl)- $\gamma$ -aminopropyl methoxysilane,  
 $\gamma$ -aminopropyl triethoxysilane,  
N-phenyl- $\gamma$ -aminopropyl methoxysilane,  
 $\gamma$ -mercaptopropyl methoxysilane, and  
5    $\gamma$ -chloropropyl methoxysilane.

Examples of titanium coupling agents include:

isopropyl triisostearoyl titanate,  
isopropyl tris(dioctyl pyrophosphite) titanate,  
isopropyl tri(N-aminoethyl-aminoethyl)titanate,  
10   isopropyl tridecyl benzene sulfonyl titanate,  
tetraoctyl bis(ditridecyl phosphite)titanate,  
tetra(2,2-diaryloxymethyl-1-butyl)-bis(di-tridecyl)phosphite  
titanate,  
bis(dioctyl pyrophosphate)oxyacetate titanate,  
15   bis(dioctyl pyrophosphate)ethylene titanate,  
isopropyl trioctanoyl titanate,  
isopropyl dimethacryl isostearoyl titanate, and  
isopropyl tricumyl phenyl titanate.

An example of the aluminum coupling agent is an acetal  
20   alkoxy aluminum diisopropylate.

(B-4) Borate compound

Examples of borate compounds that may be used include  
boric acid, borax, ammonium salt of boric acid, metal salt or  
another metal salt, and triethyl borate or another ester of  
25   boric acid, but boric acid is preferred.

The solvent for these borate compounds should be one in  
which these compounds are dissolved, and mainly water,  
glycerin, or the like can be used. The concentration of the  
borate compound solution is preferably 0.1 wt% to 10 wt%, and  
30   is more preferably 3 wt% to 7 wt%. When the concentration of

the borate compound solution is not in this range, the effect is reduced. This is due to the fact that when the concentration of borate compound solution is less than 0.1 wt%, the amount of conjugate formed is insufficient  
5 because the amount of borate compound in the solution is small. Although the reason is not apparent, when the concentration of borate compound solution is greater than 10 wt%, the excess boric acid exerts a negative effect after the conjugate is formed, and the ESR increases.

10 A method of immersing a capacitor element in the borate compound solution, or a method for discharging a borate compound solution over the capacitor element may be used as the method for adding the borate compound to the capacitor element.

15 It was found that when the borate compound is added to the capacitor element and heating treatment is performed thereafter, the initial characteristics improve. The reason for this is believed to be that the compound with a vinyl group contained in the separator elutes into the capacitor  
20 element and the hydrophobicity of the end groups thereof increases, so the adhesiveness of the oxide film and the solid electrolyte improves. The heating temperature is preferably 120 to 250°C, and is more preferably 150 to 200°C. When the heating temperature is not in this range, the effect  
25 is reduced. This is thought to be due to the fact that when the heating temperature is less than 120°C, reactions such as the one that increases the hydrophobicity of the end groups of the compound with a vinyl group do not adequately progress, and when the heating temperature exceeds 250°C, the

thermal degradation of the compound with a vinyl group takes place and the effect is reduced.

(B-5) EDT and oxidizing agent

When EDT is used as the polymerizable monomer, an EDT monomer can be used as the EDT with which the capacitor element is impregnated, but a monomer solution in which EDT and a volatile solvent are mixed at a volume ratio of 1:0 to 5 1:3 may also be used.

Pentane or another hydrocarbon, tetrahydrofuran or 10 another ether, ethyl formate or another ester, acetone or another ketone, methanol or another alcohol, or acetonitrile or another nitrogen compound may be used as the volatile solvent, but preferably used among these is methanol, ethanol, acetone, or the like.

15 Ferric p-toluenesulfonate dissolved in ethanol, or an aqueous solution of periodic acid or iodic acid can be used as the oxidizing agent, but the concentration of the oxidizing agent with respect to the solvent is preferably 40 to 65 wt%, and is more preferably 45 to 57 wt%. The ESR 20 decreases with increased concentration of the oxidizing agent with respect to the solvent. A volatile solvent used for the above-described monomer solutions may be used as the solvent for the oxidizing agent, and among these ethanol is advantageous. The reason that ethanol is advantageous as the 25 solvent for the oxidizing agent is believed to be that the vapor pressure is low, so evaporation easily occurs, and the remaining amount is small.

(B-6) Chemical conversion solution for chemical repair

Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, diammonium hydrogen 30 phosphate, or another phosphate-based chemical conversion

solution; ammonium borate or another boric acid-based chemical conversion solution; or ammonium adipate or another adipic acid-based chemical conversion solution may be used as the chemical conversion solution for chemical repair, but 5 preferably used among these is ammonium dihydrogen phosphate.

The immersion time is preferably 5 to 120 minutes.

(B-7) Other polymerizable monomers

The polymerizable monomer used in the present invention may be, in addition to the above-described EDT, a thiophene 10 derivative, aniline, pyrrole, furan, acetylene, or a derivative thereof other than EDT, as long as oxidation polymerization is carried out with a predetermined oxidizing agent to form a polymerizable monomer. Substances with the structural formula shown in FIG. 1 may be used for the 15 thiophene derivative.

(B-8) Operation and effect of the second embodiment

The reason that the ESR can be reduced and an improvement in the electrostatic capacity and withstand voltage can be obtained with the configuration of the above-20 described second embodiment is that when PVA dissolved during chemical repair adheres to the dielectric film, a coupling agent is added thereafter, PEDT is then formed, the adhesiveness of the PVA and PEDT is increased, and the electrostatic capacity and ESR are improved.

25 Furthermore, PVA elutes from the separator during chemical repair and the voids in the separator increase in size, so more PEDT is retained in the separator and the ESR decreases. The attack of the PVA deposited on the dielectric film toward the dielectric film of oxidizing agent remaining

in the PEDT is reduced and the withstand voltage is increased.

Moreover, it is thought that when boric acid is added, a conjugate with the boric acid on the surface of the PVA is formed and that adhesiveness with PEDT is further increased due to a synergistic effect with the coupling agent. If the PVA content is less than 10 wt%, these effects are reduced.

(B-9) Examples related to the second embodiment

The invention of the present embodiment is described next on the basis of Examples and conventional examples manufactured in the manner described below.

(Example B1)

PET fiber was used as the main fiber, and a solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated as follows using a separator containing 10 wt% of PVA as a binder. An electrode-forming device was connected to the cathode foil and the anode foil on whose surface an oxide film layer had been formed, and both electrode foils were wound with the interposed separator to form a capacitor element. The capacitor element was immersed for 40 minutes in ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, and chemical repair was carried out. After the chemical repair, the capacitor element was dried at 100°C, then immersed for several minutes at normal temperature in an aqueous solution of 5 wt% boric acid, and dried for one hour at 150°C. The capacitor element was also immersed for one minute at normal temperature in an aqueous solution of 1 wt% N-β(aminoethyl) γ-aminopropyl methoxy silane, and dried for one hour at 80°C.

EDT and an ethanol solution of 45% ferric p-toluenesulfonate were mixed in a container, the capacitor

element was immersed for 10 seconds in the mixed liquid and heated for 60 minutes at 120°C, and a PEDT polymerization reaction was induced in the capacitor element to form a solid electrolyte layer. The capacitor element was inserted into a 5 cylindrical outer case with a closed end, and sealing rubber was mounted in the open-end portion and sealed with a tightening operation. Aging was thereafter carried out for 120 minutes at 150°C with an applied voltage of 5.2 V to form a solid electrolytic capacitor. The rated voltage of the 10 solid electrolytic capacitor was 2.5 WV, and the rated capacity was 180 µF.

(Example B2)

The capacitor element was not immersed in an aqueous solution of boric acid, but other conditions and steps were 15 the same as Example B1.

(Comparative Example B1)

The capacitor element was not immersed in an aqueous solution of boric acid or in a coupling agent, but other conditions and steps were the same as Example B1.

20 [Comparison of the results]

The initial characteristics of the Examples B1 and B2, and Comparative Example B1 carried out as described above were investigated and the results shown in Table 2 were obtained.

Table 2

	IMMERSION IN BORIC ACID	IMMERSION IN SILANE COUPLING AGENT	INITIAL CHARACTERISTICS	
			CAP ( $\mu$ F)	ESR ( $\Omega$ /100kHz)
EXAMPLE B1	IMMERSED	IMMERSED	152	0.021
EXAMPLE B2	NOT IMMERSED	IMMERSED	143	0.021
COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE B1	NOT IMMERSED	NOT IMMERSED	132	0.023

As a result of comparing Examples B2 and Comparative Example B1, neither of which involved immersion in boric acid 5 and which differed in terms of immersion in a coupling agent, it is apparent from Table 2 that the electrostatic capacity of Example B2 increased about 1.08 times in comparison with Comparative Example B1, and that the ESR decreased about 91%. The results furthermore indicate that the electrostatic 10 capacity of Example B1, in which boric acid was added, further increased in comparison with Example B2.

When a comparison was made of the use of a separator in which PVA was not included as a binder, it was found that the shorting voltage had increased 20V.

15

#### (C) Third Embodiment

The present inventors, as a result of thoroughgoing research to achieve the second object, succeeded in obtaining a solid electrolytic capacitor and a manufacturing method 20 thereof that can reduce the ESR and improve the electrostatic capacity and withstand voltage by using a separator that contains as a binder 10 wt% or more of a compound having a vinyl group, and adding one or two compounds selected from acetylene diol and dimethyl lauryl amine oxide to the

capacitor element prior to impregnation with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidant.

(C-1) Method for manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor

5       The method for manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor in the third embodiment is described below. That is, a cathode foil and an anode foil, with an oxidized film layer formed on the surface and a separator that contains as a binder 10 wt% or more of a compound having a vinyl group  
10      interposed therebetween, are wound together to form a capacitor element, and the capacitor element is subjected to chemical repair. After adding to the capacitor element one or two compounds selected from acetylene diol and dimethyl lauryl amine oxide, the capacitor element is immersed in a  
15      mixed liquid of a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent, and a polymerization reaction involving the electroconductive polymer is induced in the capacitor element to form a solid electrolyte layer. The capacitor element is then inserted in an outer case; sealing rubber is mounted in  
20      the open-end portion and sealed with a tightening operation; and the unit is thereafter aged to form a solid electrolytic capacitor.

(C-2) Separator

25      A separator for a solid electrolytic capacitor principally composed of synthetic resin is ordinarily composed of a binder that joins the synthetic resin and other components together. The synthetic resin itself may be used as the binder, or the synthetic resin may be made into a fibrous form and melted in the separator fabrication process  
30      to form the main fiber. Used in the present invention is a

separator in which a compound with a vinyl group is used as a binder.

Here, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyacrylamide or the like may be used 5 as the compound with a vinyl group, but among these PVA is preferred.

The use of polyester fiber or nylon fiber with excellent thermal resistance as the main fiber of the separator is advantageous in that thermal resistance is improved. The 10 content of the binder composed of a compound with a vinyl group is preferably 10 wt% or more with respect to the separator. When the content is less than 10 wt%, sufficient effect cannot be obtained.

#### (C-3) Additives

15 It was found that when one or two compounds selected from acetylene diol and dimethyl lauryl amine oxide as surfactants are added as additives to the capacitor element, the electrostatic capacity increases and the ESR decreases. It is thought that the reason for this is that the 20 adhesiveness of PVA and PEDT is increased.

A preferred method for adding these additives to the capacitor element is to carry out chemical repair, immerse the capacitor element at normal temperature in 0.1 to 10%, and more preferably 0.5 to 2% aqueous solution, dry the 25 capacitor element at 50 to 90°C, and thereafter carry out heating treatment at 150 to 200°C. It is thought that this heating improves the bridged state of the PVA, PEDT, and surfactant, and increases the adhesiveness.

(C-4) EDT and oxidizing agent

When EDT is used as the polymerizable monomer, an EDT monomer can be used as the EDT with which the capacitor element is impregnated, but a monomer solution in which EDT 5 and a volatile solvent are mixed at a volume ratio of 1:0 to 1:3 may also be used.

Pentane or another hydrocarbon, tetrahydrofuran or another ether, ethyl formate or another ester, acetone or another ketone, methanol or another alcohol, or acetonitrile 10 or another nitrogen compound may be used as the volatile solvent, but preferably used among these is methanol, ethanol, acetone, or the like.

Ferric p-toluenesulfonate dissolved in ethanol, or an aqueous solution of periodic acid or iodic acid can be used 15 as the oxidizing agent, but the concentration of the oxidizing agent with respect to the solvent is preferably 40 to 65 wt%, and is more preferably 45 to 57 wt%. The ESR decreases with increased concentration of the oxidizing agent with respect to the solvent. A volatile solvent used for the 20 above-described monomer solutions may be used as the solvent for the oxidizing agent, and among these ethanol is advantageous. The reason that ethanol is advantageous as the solvent for the oxidizing agent is believed to be that the vapor pressure is low, so evaporation easily occurs, and the 25 remaining amount is small.

(C-5) Chemical conversion solution for chemical repair

Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, diammonium hydrogen phosphate, or another phosphate-based chemical conversion solution; ammonium borate or another boric acid-based 30 chemical conversion solution; or ammonium adipate or another

adipic acid-based chemical conversion solution may be used as the chemical conversion solution for chemical repair, but preferably used among these is ammonium dihydrogen phosphate. The immersion time is preferably 5 to 120 minutes.

5       (C-6) Other polymerizable monomers

The polymerizable monomer used in the present invention may be, in addition to the above-described EDT, a thiophene derivative, aniline, pyrrole, furan, acetylene, or a derivative thereof other than EDT, as long as oxidation 10 polymerization is carried out with a predetermined oxidizing agent to form a polymerizable monomer. Substances with the structural formula shown in FIG. 1 may be used for the thiophene derivative.

(C-7) Operation and effect of the third embodiment

15       The reason that the ESR is reduced and an improvement in the electrostatic capacity and withstand voltage can be obtained with the configuration of the above-described third embodiment is that when PVA dissolved during chemical repair adheres to the dielectric film, additives are added 20 thereafter, and PEDT is then formed, the adhesiveness of the PVA and PEDT is increased and the electrostatic capacity and ESR are improved.

Furthermore, PVA elutes from the separator during chemical repair and the voids in the separator increase in 25 size, so more PEDT is retained in the separator and the ESR decreases. The attack of the PVA deposited on the dielectric film toward the dielectric film of oxidizing agent remaining in the PEDT is reduced and the withstand voltage is increased. If the PVA content is less than 10 wt%, these 30 effects are reduced.

(C-8) Examples related to the third embodiment

The invention of the third embodiment is described next on the basis of Examples and conventional examples manufactured in the manner described below.

5 (Example C1)

PET fiber was used as the main fiber, and a solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated as follows by using a separator containing 10 wt% of PVA as a binder. An electrode-forming device was connected to the cathode foil 10 and the anode foil on whose surface an oxide film layer had been formed, and both electrode foils were wound with the interposed separator to form a capacitor element. The capacitor element was immersed for 40 minutes in ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, and chemical repair was carried out. 15 After the chemical repair, the capacitor element was dried at 100°C, immersed for three minutes at normal temperature in an aqueous solution of 1 wt% acetylene diol, dried at 60°C, and heated at 170°C.

EDT and an ethanol solution of 45% ferric 20 p-toluenesulfonate were mixed in a container, the capacitor element was immersed for 10 seconds in the mixed liquid and heated for 60 minutes at 120°C, and a PEDT polymerization reaction was induced in the capacitor element to form a solid electrolyte layer. The capacitor element was inserted into a 25 cylindrical outer case with a closed end, and sealing rubber was mounted in the open-end portion and sealed with a tightening operation. Aging was thereafter carried out for 120 minutes at 150°C with an applied voltage of 5.2 V to form a solid electrolytic capacitor. The rated voltage of the

solid electrolytic capacitor was 4 WV, and the rated capacity was 180  $\mu$ F.

(Example C2)

Chemical repair was carried out, the capacitor element  
5 was then dried at 100°C, thereafter immersed for three minutes at normal temperature in an aqueous solution of 1 wt% dimethyl lauryl amine oxide, dried at 60°C, and heated at 170°C. Other conditions and steps were the same as Example C1.

10 (Comparative Example C1)

Additives were not added to the capacitor element, but other conditions and steps were kept the same as Example C1 to fabricate a solid electrolytic capacitor.

[Comparison of the results]

15 The initial characteristics of the Examples C1 and C2, and Comparative Example C1 carried out as described above were investigated and the results shown in Table 3 were obtained.

Table 3

	ADDITIVE	INITIAL CHARACTERISTICS	
		CAP ( $\mu$ F)	ESR ( $\Omega/100\text{kHz}$ )
EXAMPLE C1	ACETYLENE DIOL	80	18.5
EXAMPLE C2	DIMETHYL LAURYL AMINE OXIDE	75	19.0
COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE C1	NOT USED	71	20.5

20

It is apparent from Table 3 that Examples C1 and C2 exhibit a greater electrostatic capacity and a lower ESR than Comparative Example C1.

When a comparison was made of the use of a separator in which PVA was not included as a binder, the shorting voltage increased 20V.

5     (D) Fourth Embodiment

The present inventors, arrived at the following conclusions as a result of thoroughgoing research as to the cause of the higher ratio of shorting occurrences in the aging step when manufacturing a high withstand voltage 10 product in order to achieve the third object. Specifically, in addition to an electroconductive polymer, also present in the capacitor after the electroconductive polymer has been formed are monomers and oxidizing agents unrelated to the polymerization reaction, and other reaction residues. The 15 withstand voltage of the substances other than the electroconductive polymer is lower than the withstand voltage of the electroconductive polymer, so it is thought that these substances reduce the withstand voltage of the solid electrolytic capacitor.

20     In view of the above, the present inventors, as a result of thoroughgoing research to improve the withstand voltage of the solid electrolytic capacitor and to prevent degradation of the withstand voltage characteristics due to lead-free reflow in the presence of these reaction residues, found that 25 the withstand voltage of the solid electrolytic capacitor can be improved by forming a capacitor element using a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group and adding a borate compound to the capacitor element.

(D-1) Method for manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor

The method for manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor in the fourth embodiment is described below. That  
5 is, a cathode foil and an anode foil, with an oxidized film layer formed on the surface and a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group interposed therebetween, are wound together to form a capacitor element, and the capacitor element is subjected to chemical repair. Next, a solution of  
10 a borate compound is impregnated in the capacitor element, a conjugate composed of a compound with a vinyl group and a borate compound is generated, the capacitor element is thereafter immersed in a mixed liquid that was prepared by mixing a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent  
15 together with a predetermined solvent, and a polymerization reaction involving the electroconductive polymer is induced in the capacitor element to form a solid electrolyte layer. The capacitor element is then inserted in an outer case; sealing rubber is mounted in the open-end portion and sealed  
20 with a tightening operation; and the unit is thereafter aged to form a solid electrolytic capacitor.

(D-2) Separator

A separator for a solid electrolytic capacitor principally composed of synthetic resin is ordinarily  
25 composed of a binder that joins the synthetic resin and other components together. The synthetic resin itself may be used as the binder, or the synthetic resin may be made into a fibrous form and melted in the separator fabrication process to form the main fiber. Adequate results were obtained in  
30 the present invention by using a separator in which a

compound with a vinyl group is used as the main fiber or binder of such a separator.

The required amount of compound with a vinyl group that is added to the main fiber or binder of the separator may be 5 a small amount, but the effect is not diminished with a larger amount. The reason for this is that the compound with a vinyl group that was added to the separator elutes and adheres to the oxide film layer, so the effect of the present invention can be obtained. Therefore, the separator may be 10 formed with 100% vynylon fiber in the same manner as a vynylon separator. In this case, the elution amount should be controlled so that an excessive amount of compound with a vinyl group is not eluted in the manufacturing step, reducing the strength of the separator. A typical example of the 15 present invention is a separator that uses a PVA binder, but in this case, the content thereof is preferably kept at 10 to 20 wt% in order to obtain a predetermined strength.

Examples of compounds with a vinyl group that are preferably used in this case are polyvinyl alcohol 20 (hereinafter abbreviated as PVA), polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, and polyacrylamide, but PVA is preferred. More specifically, PVA fiber (vynylon) or undrawn vynylon may be used as the main fiber of the separator, and a PVA polymer or undrawn vynylon may be used as the binder. 25 Vynylon fiber with a fiber diameter of 3.0 to 12.0  $\mu\text{m}$  is cut into short fibers with a predetermined cut length, and, using a predetermined binder, unwoven cloth obtained with any device may be used, for example.

Methods that may be used for adding a compound with a 30 vinyl group to the separator include a method in which the

separator is composed of the binder or main fiber as described above (that is to say, a method for adding the compound with a vinyl group as a constituent component of the separator), a method in which the separator is immersed in a 5 solution of the compound with a vinyl group, and a method for applying the compound with a vinyl group.

(D-3) Borate compound

Examples of borate compounds that may be used include boric acid, borax, ammonium salt of boric acid, metal salt or 10 another metal salt, and triethyl borate or another ester of boric acid, but boric acid is preferred.

The solvent for these borate compounds should be one in which these compounds are dissolved, and mainly water, glycerin, or the like can be used. The concentration of the 15 borate compound solution is preferably 0.1 wt% to 10 wt%, and is more preferably 3 wt% to 7 wt%. When the concentration of the borate compound solution is not in this range, the effect is reduced. This is due to the fact that when the concentration of borate compound solution is less than 20 0.1 wt%, the amount of conjugate formed is insufficient because the amount of borate compound in the solution is small. Although the reason is not apparent, when the concentration of borate compound solution is greater than 10 wt%, the excess boric acid exerts a negative effect after 25 the conjugate is formed, and the ESR increases.

(D-4) Method for adding the borate compound to the capacitor element

A method of immersing a capacitor element in the borate compound solution, or a method for discharging the borate

compound solution over the capacitor element may be used for adding the borate compound to the capacitor element.

It was found that when the borate compound is added to the capacitor element and heating treatment is performed thereafter, the initial characteristics improve. It is thought that the reason for this is that the compound with a vinyl group contained in the separator elutes into the capacitor element and the hydrophobicity of the end groups thereof increases, so the adhesiveness of the oxide film and the solid electrolyte improves. The heating temperature is preferably 120 to 250°C, and is more preferably 150 to 200°C. When the heating temperature is not in this range, the effect is reduced. This is thought to be due to the fact that when the heating temperature is less than 120°C, reactions such as the one that increases the hydrophobicity of the end groups of the compound with a vinyl group do not adequately progress, and when the heating temperature exceeds 250°C, the thermal degradation of the compound with a vinyl group takes place and the effect is reduced.

20 (D-5) Timing for adding the borate compound in the capacitor element

The present inventors thoroughly researched the timing for adding the borate compound to the capacitor element. As a result, it became apparent that the addition may be made at a stage prior to the step for forming an electroconductive polymer, or at any other stage. In other words, the timing may be prior to chemical repair, as described above, or the compound may be allowed to deposit on the electrode foils prior to forming the capacitor element, and the methods (1) to (3) described below, for example, may be considered. The

method in (1) corresponds to the manufacturing method described in (D-1).

The most advantageous of the methods (1) to (3) described below is method (1), in which an anode foil and 5 cathode foil are wound while a separator to which a compound with a vinyl group has been added is interposed therebetween to form a capacitor element, the capacitor element is subjected to chemical repair, the capacitor element is then impregnated with a solution of borate compound, a conjugate 10 composed of a borate compound and a compound with a vinyl group is formed, and a polymerization reaction involving the electroconductive polymer is thereafter induced in the capacitor element to form a solid electrolyte layer. The effect of the present invention is not changed if the resin 15 sealing is not performed with the methods described below.

(1) After chemical repair ... Refer to FIG. 2

This method is carried out in the following order: chemical conversion, capacitor element formation using a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group, chemical 20 repair, immersion in a solution of a borate compound, impregnation with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent, polymerization, insertion in an outer case, resin sealing, and aging.

(2) After capacitor element formation, but prior to chemical 25 repair ... Refer to FIG. 3

This method is carried out in the following order: chemical conversion, capacitor element formation using a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group, immersion in a solution of a borate compound, chemical repair, 30 impregnation with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing

agent, polymerization, insertion in an outer case, resin sealing, and aging.

(3) Prior to capacitor element formation ... Refer to FIG. 4

This method is carried out in the following order:  
5 chemical conversion, immersion of at least one of the electrode foils in a solution of a borate compound (or application and drying thereafter), capacitor element formation using a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group, chemical repair, impregnation with a  
10 polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent, polymerization, insertion in an outer case, resin sealing, and aging.

The concentration of the solution of a borate compound, temperature, impregnation time, drying temperature, drying time, and other parameters in these methods are the same as  
15 described above.

(D-6) EDT and oxidizing agent

When EDT is used as the polymerizable monomer, an EDT monomer can be used as the EDT with which the capacitor element is impregnated, but a monomer solution in which EDT  
20 and a volatile solvent are mixed at a volume ratio of 1:0 to 1:3 may also be used.

Pentane or another hydrocarbon, tetrahydrofuran or another ether, ethyl formate or another ester, acetone or another ketone, methanol or another alcohol, or acetonitrile  
25 or another nitrogen compound may be used as the volatile solvent, but preferably used among these is methanol, ethanol, acetone, or the like.

Ferric p-toluenesulfonate dissolved in ethanol, or an aqueous solution of periodic acid or iodic acid can be used  
30 as the oxidizing agent, but the concentration of the

oxidizing agent with respect to the solvent is preferably 40 to 57 wt%, and is more preferably 45 to 57 wt%. The ESR decreases with increased concentration of the oxidizing agent with respect to the solvent. A volatile solvent used for the above-described monomer solutions may be used as the solvent for the oxidizing agent, and among these ethanol is advantageous. The reason that ethanol is advantageous as the solvent for the oxidizing agent is believed to be that the vapor pressure is low, so evaporation easily occurs, and the remaining amount is small.

(D-7) Reduced pressure

It is even more preferable to reduce the pressure in the polymerization step. The reason for this is that when the pressure is reduced during heat polymerization, residual matter can be evaporated away together with polymerization. The pressure is preferably reduced to about 10 to 360 mmHg.

(D-8) Impregnation step

The time for impregnating the capacitor element with the mixed liquid is determined by the size of the capacitor element, but 5 seconds or more is preferred for a capacitor element with a size of about  $\phi 5 \times 3$  L, and 10 seconds or more is preferred for a capacitor element with a size of about  $\phi 9 \times 5$  L. Impregnation for 5 seconds is required at minimum. There are no drawbacks to the characteristics even if impregnation is carried out over a long period of time.

It is advantageous to keep the pressure reduced after impregnation has been performed in this manner. It is thought that the reason for this is that the residual amount of volatile solvent is reduced. The reduced pressure

conditions are the same as the reduced pressure conditions in the above-described polymerization step.

(D-9) Chemical conversion solution for chemical repair

Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, diammonium hydrogen phosphate, or another phosphate-based chemical conversion solution; ammonium borate or another boric acid-based chemical conversion solution; or ammonium adipate or another adipic acid-based chemical conversion solution may be used as the chemical conversion solution for chemical repair, but preferably used among these is ammonium dihydrogen phosphate. The immersion time is preferably 5 to 120 minutes.

(D-10) Other polymerizable monomers

The polymerizable monomer used in the present invention may be, in addition to the above-described EDT, a thiophene derivative, aniline, pyrrole, furan, acetylene, or a derivative thereof other than EDT, as long as oxidation polymerization is carried out with a predetermined oxidizing agent to form a polymerizable monomer. Substances with the structural formula shown in FIG. 1 may be used for the thiophene derivative.

(D-11) Operation and effect of the fourth embodiment

As described above, degradation of the withstand voltage characteristics due to lead-free reflow can be prevented, and the ratio of shorting occurrence in the aging step can be considerably reduced by forming a capacitor element using a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group, and adding a borate compound to the capacitor element at a predetermined time.

It is thought that the reason that such effects can be obtained is that by allowing the compound with a vinyl group

contained in the separator to elute into the capacitor element to form a conjugate with a borate compound or another hydrogen bond in the capacitor element, and allowing this conjugate to deposit on the oxide film of the electrode foils 5 to form a layer, the adhesiveness of the oxide film and the solid electrolyte improves, and because the withstand voltage of this layer is high, the withstand voltage of the capacitor is also improved.

Allowing the compound with a vinyl group added to the 10 separator to elute as in the present invention is more advantageous than adding a compound with a vinyl group to the element after formation of the capacitor element in that the conjugate with borate compound uniformly deposits on the oxide film.

15 In particular, it is thought that when PVA and boric acid are used, a conjugate composed of an ester compound is formed, and this ester compound deposits on the surface of the film to form an adequate layer without immersion in a dielectric film, so adequate characteristics can be obtained.

20 As described above, it is thought that when heating treatment is carried out after adding the borate compound, the bonding characteristics of the end group of the compound with a vinyl group eluted from the separator with respect to the dielectric oxide layer and the electroconductive polymer 25 are improved, and the initial characteristics, and the electrostatic capacity and ESR characteristics in particular, are enhanced.

(D-12) Examples related to the fourth embodiment

The invention of the fourth embodiment is described next 30 on the basis of Examples, Comparative Examples, and

conventional examples manufactured in the manner described below.

(Example D1)

A solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated as follows  
5 by using a separator containing a PVA polymer as a binder and containing 49 wt% of PET fiber as the main fiber. An electrode-forming device was connected to the cathode foil and the anode foil on whose surface an oxide film layer had been formed, and both electrode foils were wound with the  
10 interposed separator to form a capacitor element whose element shape was  $5\phi \times 2.8$  L. The capacitor element was immersed for 40 minutes in ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, and chemical repair was carried out. After the chemical repair, the capacitor element was dried at 100°C, immersed for three  
15 minutes at normal temperature in an aqueous solution of 5 wt% boric acid, and heated at 175°C.

EDT and an ethanol solution of 45% ferric p-toluenesulfonate were mixed in a container, and the capacitor element was immersed for 10 seconds in the mixed  
20 liquid, held in a state of reduced pressure of about 250 mmHg, and subsequently heated for 60 minutes at 120°C under the same conditions. A PEDT polymerization reaction was induced in the capacitor element to form a solid electrolyte layer.

The capacitor element was inserted into a cylindrical outer case with a closed end, and sealing rubber was mounted  
25 in the open-end portion and sealed with a tightening operation. Aging was thereafter carried out for 120 minutes at 150°C with an applied voltage of 33 V to form a solid  
30 electrolytic capacitor. The rated voltage of the solid

electrolytic capacitor was 25 WV, and the rated capacity was 15  $\mu$ F.

(Comparative Example D1)

After chemical repair, an electroconductive polymer was formed without immersing the capacitor element in an aqueous solution of boric acid. Other conditions and steps were the same as Example D1.

(Comparative Example D2)

A separator containing 49 wt% of PET fiber as the main fiber was used and a PET polymer was used as a binder. Other conditions and steps were the same as Example D1.

(Comparative Example D3)

After chemical repair, the capacitor element was immersed in aqueous solution of 5 wt% boric acid, and heating treatment was not performed. Other conditions and steps were the same as Example D1.

[Comparison of the results]

The initial characteristics and the number of occurrences of shorting for 50 solid electrolytic capacitors in the working and Comparative Examples obtained with the method described above were investigated and the results shown in Table 4 were obtained. The non-defective units in which shorting did not occur were subjected to lead-free reflowing at a peak temperature of 250°C and held for 30 seconds at no less than 230°C. A surge test was thereafter performed such that charging and discharging were carried out at 32.5 V in the course of 1,000 cycles at a temperature of 125°C. When the shorting voltage was measured, the results shown in Table 4 were obtained.

Table 4

	INITIAL CHARACTERISTICS		NUMBER OF OCCURENCES OF SHORTING AFTER AGING	SHORTING VOLTAGE AFTER SURGE TEST (V)
	CAP ( $\mu$ F)	ESR ( $\Omega/100\text{kHz}$ )		
EXAMPLE D1	15.3	0.045	0	52.5
COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE D1	15.0	0.050	6	51.0
COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE D2	14.2	0.055	7	51.0
COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE D3	15.1	0.047	4	51.2

It is apparent from Table 4 that in Example D1, in which a separator containing PVA polymer was used and an aqueous  
5 solution of boric acid was added to the capacitor element, the initial characteristics, the number of occurrences of shorting after the aging step, and the shorting voltage after a surge were all superior in comparison with the Comparative Examples D1 to D3.

10 In contrast, the initial characteristics of Comparative Example D1, in which the boric acid treatment was not performed, and Comparative Example D2, in which a separator that did not contain a compound with a vinyl group, were poor in comparison with Example D1. Comparative Example D3, in  
15 which heating treatment was not performed, exhibited better results than Comparative Examples D1 or D2, but the results were inferior in comparison with Example D1.

(E) Fifth Embodiment

20 The present embodiment is a modified example of the fourth embodiment described above. A capacitor element is formed using a separator containing a compound with a vinyl

group, and the additive that is added to the capacitor element is dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid (DBS). It was found in this case as well that the same operation and effects as the fourth embodiment can be obtained.

5       (E-1) Method for manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor

The method for manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor in the fifth embodiment is described below. That is, a cathode foil and an anode foil, with an oxidized film 10 layer formed on the surface and a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group interposed therebetween, are wound together to form a capacitor element, and the capacitor element is subjected to chemical repair. Next, a solution of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid is impregnated in the capacitor 15 element, a conjugate composed of a compound with a vinyl group and dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid is formed, the capacitor element is thereafter immersed in a mixed liquid that was prepared by mixing a polymerizable monomer and an 20 oxidizing agent together with a predetermined solvent, and a polymerization reaction involving the electroconductive polymer is induced in the capacitor element to form a solid electrolyte layer. The capacitor element is then inserted in an outer case; sealing rubber is mounted in the open-end portion and sealed with a tightening operation; and the unit 25 is thereafter aged to form a solid electrolytic capacitor.

(E-2) Separator

The separator used in the present embodiment is preferably the same separator that is described in the section titled "(D-2) Separator" of the fourth embodiment.

(E-3) Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid (DBS)

Water, alcohol, or the like is preferably used as the solvent for the dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid used in the present invention. The concentration of the dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid is preferably 0.1 wt% to 5 wt%, and even more preferably 0.2 wt% to 2 wt%. When the concentration of the dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid solution is not in this range, the layer of the conjugate of DBS and PVA is thin, so the electrostatic capacity, improvement in the ESR characteristics, improvement in the withstand voltage, and LC suppression effect are all diminished. When the concentration of the dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid solution exceeds this range, the layer of the conjugate of DBS and PVA is excessively thick, and the electroconductive characteristics of the layer are reduced, so the electrostatic capacity and the ESR characteristics are also diminished.

(E-4) Method for adding DBS to the capacity element

A method of immersing a capacitor element in the dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid solution, or a method of discharging the dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid solution over the capacitor element may be used for adding the dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid to the capacitor element.

It was found that when dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid is added to the capacitor element and heating treatment is performed thereafter, the initial characteristics improve. It is thought that the reason for this is that the compound with a vinyl group contained in the separator elutes into the capacitor element and the hydrophobicity of the end groups thereof increases, so the adhesiveness of the oxide film and

the solid electrolyte improves. The heating temperature is preferably 120 to 250°C, and is more preferably 150 to 200°C. When the heating temperature is not in this range, the effect is reduced. This is thought to be due to the fact that when  
5 the heating temperature is less than 120°C, the reaction that increases the hydrophobicity of the end groups of the compound with a vinyl group does not adequately progress, and when the heating temperature exceeds 250°C, the thermal degradation of the compound with a vinyl group takes place  
10 and the effect is reduced.

(E-5) Timing for adding DBS to the capacity element

The present inventors thoroughly researched the timing for adding the dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid to the capacitor element, and, as a result, it became apparent that the  
15 addition may be made at a stage prior to the step for forming an electroconductive polymer, in the same manner as the fourth embodiment, or at any other stage. In other words, the timing may be prior to chemical repair, as described above, or the compound may be allowed to deposit on the  
20 electrode foils prior to forming the capacitor element, and the methods (1) to (3) described below, for example, may be considered. The method in (1) corresponds to the manufacturing method described above.

The most advantageous of the methods (1) to (3)  
25 described below is method (1), in which an anode foil and cathode foil are wound while a separator to which a compound with a vinyl group has been added is interposed therebetween to form a capacitor element, the capacitor element is subjected to chemical repair, the capacitor element is then  
30 impregnated with a solution of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, a

conjugate composed of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid and a compound with a vinyl group is formed, and the polymerization reaction of the electroconductive polymer is thereafter brought about in the capacitor element to form a solid  
5 electrolyte layer.

Application of the methods described below may be made by substituting a solution of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid for the solution of the borate compound of FIGS. 2 to 4 shown in the fourth embodiment.

10 (1) After chemical repair ... Refer to FIG. 2

This method is carried out in the following order: chemical conversion, capacitor element formation using a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group, chemical repair, immersion in a solution of dodecylbenzenesulfonic  
15 acid, impregnation with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent, polymerization, insertion in an outer case, resin sealing, and aging.

(2) After capacitor element formation, but prior to chemical repair ... Refer to FIG. 3

20 This method is carried out in the following order: chemical conversion, capacitor element formation using a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group, immersion in a solution of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, chemical repair, impregnation with a polymerizable monomer and an  
25 oxidizing agent, polymerization, insertion in an outer case, resin sealing, and aging.

(3) Prior to capacitor element formation ... Refer to FIG. 4

This method is carried out in the following order: chemical conversion, immersion of at least one of the  
30 electrode foils in a solution of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid

(or application and drying thereafter), capacitor element formation using a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group, chemical repair, impregnation with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent, polymerization, 5 insertion in an outer case, resin sealing, and aging.

The concentration of the solution of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, temperature, impregnation time, drying temperature, drying time, and other parameters in these methods are the same as described above.

10 (E-6) EDT and oxidizing agent

When EDT is used as the polymerizable monomer, an EDT monomer can be used as the EDT with which the capacitor element is impregnated, but a monomer solution in which EDT and a volatile solvent are mixed at a volume ratio of 1:0 to 15 1:3 may also be used.

Pentane or another hydrocarbon, tetrahydrofuran or another ether, ethyl formate or another ester, acetone or another ketone, methanol or another alcohol, or acetonitrile or another nitrogen compound may be used as the volatile 20 solvent, but preferably used among these is methanol, ethanol, acetone, or the like.

Ferric p-toluenesulfonate dissolved in ethanol, or an aqueous solution of periodic acid or iodic acid can be used as the oxidizing agent, but the concentration of the 25 oxidizing agent with respect to the solvent is preferably 40 to 57 wt%, and is more preferably 45 to 57 wt%. The ESR decreases with increased concentration of the oxidizing agent with respect to the solvent. A volatile solvent used for the above-described monomer solutions may be used as the solvent 30 for the oxidizing agent, and among these ethanol is

advantageous. The reason that ethanol is advantageous as the solvent for the oxidizing agent is believed to be that the vapor pressure is low, so evaporation easily occurs, and the remaining amount is small.

5      (E-7) Reduced pressure

It is even more preferable to reduce the pressure in the polymerization step. The reason for this is that when the pressure is reduced during heat polymerization, residual matter can be evaporated away together with polymerization.

10     The pressure is preferably reduced to about 10 to 360 mmHg.

(E-8) Impregnation step

The time for impregnating the capacitor element with the mixed liquid is determined by the size of the capacitor element, but 5 seconds or more is preferred for a capacitor element with a size of about  $\phi$  5 × 3 L, and 10 seconds or more is preferred for a capacitor element with a size of about  $\phi$  9 × 5 L. Impregnation for 5 seconds is required at minimum. There are no drawbacks to the characteristics even if impregnation is carried out over a long period of time.

20     It is advantageous to keep the pressure reduced after impregnation has been performed in this manner. It is thought that the reason for this is that the residual amount of volatile solvent is reduced. The reduced pressure conditions are the same as the reduced pressure conditions in the above-described polymerization step.

(E-9) Chemical conversion solution for chemical repair

Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, diammonium hydrogen phosphate, or another phosphate-based chemical conversion solution; ammonium borate or another boric acid-based chemical conversion solution; or ammonium adipate or another

adipic acid-based chemical conversion solution may be used as the chemical conversion solution for chemical repair, but preferably used among these is ammonium dihydrogen phosphate. The immersion time is preferably 5 to 120 minutes.

5     (E-10) Other polymerizable monomers

The polymerizable monomer used in the present invention may be, in addition to the above-described EDT, a thiophene derivative, aniline, pyrrole, furan, acetylene, or a derivative thereof other than EDT, as long as oxidation 10 polymerization is carried out with a predetermined oxidizing agent to form a polymerizable monomer. Substances with the structural formula shown in FIG. 1 may be used for the thiophene derivative.

(E-11) Operation and effect of the fifth embodiment

15     As described above, degradation of the withstand voltage characteristics due to lead-free reflow can be prevented, and the ratio of shorting occurrence in the aging step can be considerably reduced by forming a capacitor element using a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group, and 20 adding dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid to the capacitor element at a predetermined time.

It is thought that the reason that such effects can be obtained is that by allowing the compound with a vinyl group contained in the separator to elute into the capacitor 25 element to form a conjugate with dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid or another hydrogen bond in the capacitor element, and allowing this conjugate to deposit on the oxide film of the electrode foils to form a layer, the adhesiveness of the oxide film and the solid electrolyte improves, and because

the withstand voltage of this layer is high, the withstand voltage of the capacitor is also improved.

Allowing the compound with a vinyl group added to the separator to elute as in the present invention is more 5 advantageous than adding a compound with a vinyl group to the element after formation of the capacitor element in that the conjugate with dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid uniformly deposits on the oxide film.

In particular, it is thought that when PVA and 10 dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid are used, a conjugate composed of an ester compound is formed, and this ester compound deposits on the surface of the film without immersion in a dielectric film, so adequate characteristics can be obtained because an electron-blocking film is formed.

As described above, it is thought that when heating treatment is carried out after adding dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, the bonding characteristics of the end group of the compound with a vinyl group eluted from the separator with respect to the dielectric oxide layer and the 15 electroconductive polymer are improved, the initial characteristics, and the electrostatic capacity and ESR characteristics in particular, are enhanced, the withstand voltage is improved, and the LC is reduced.

(E-12) Examples related to the fifth embodiment...Part 1

The invention of the fifth embodiment is described next 25 on the basis of Examples E1 to E4 and Comparative Example E1 manufactured in the manner described below.

(Example E1)

A solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated as follows 30 by using a separator containing a PVA polymer as a binder and

containing 49 wt% of PET fiber as the main fiber. An electrode-forming device was connected to the cathode foil and the anode foil on whose surface an oxide film layer had been formed, and both electrode foils were wound with the 5 interposed separator to form a capacitor element whose element shape was  $7\phi \times 5$  L. The capacitor element was immersed for 40 minutes in ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, and chemical repair was carried out. After the chemical repair, the capacitor element was dried at 100°C, immersed in an 10 aqueous solution of 0.1 wt% dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, and heated at 150°C.

EDT and an ethanol solution of 45% ferric p-toluenesulfonate were mixed in a container, and the capacitor element was immersed for 10 seconds in the mixed liquid, held 15 in a state of reduced pressure of about 250 mmHg, and subsequently heated for 60 minutes at 120°C under the same conditions. A PEDT polymerization reaction was induced in the capacitor element to form a solid electrolyte layer.

The capacitor element was inserted into a cylindrical 20 outer case with a closed end, and sealing rubber was mounted in the open-end portion and sealed with a tightening operation. Aging was thereafter carried out for 120 minutes at 150°C with an applied voltage of 33 V to form a solid electrolytic capacitor. The rated voltage of the solid 25 electrolytic capacitor was 25 WV, and the rated capacity was 22  $\mu$ F.

(Example E2)

The concentration of the dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid solution was 0.5 wt%. A solid electrolytic capacitor was 30 fabricated with the other parameters the same as Example E1.

(Example E3)

The concentration of the dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid solution was 2.0 wt%. A solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated with the other parameters the same as Example E1.

5 (Example E4)

The concentration of the dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid solution was 5.0 wt%. A solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated with the other parameters the same as Example E1.

(Comparative Example E1)

10 Chemical repair was carried out without immersion in a solution of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid to form an electroconductive polymer. Other conditions and steps were the same as Example E1.

[Comparison of the results]

15 When the initial characteristics and the reflow characteristics of the solid electrolytic capacitors of Examples E1 to E4 and Comparative Example E1 obtained with the above-described method were investigated, the results shown in Table 5 were obtained. The reflow test was carried  
20 out by subjecting the capacitors to lead-free re-flowing at a peak temperature of 250°C and keeping the capacitors for 30 seconds at no less than 230°C, and the leakage current was calculated.

Table 5

	DBS CONCENTRATION (%)	INITIAL CHARACTERISTICS		REFLOW CHARACTERISTIC
		WITHSTAND VOLTAGE (V)	LC ( $\mu$ A)	LC ( $\mu$ A)
EXAMPLE E1	0.1	58	0.3	20
EXAMPLE E2	0.5	59	0.7	9
EXAMPLE E3	2.0	58	1.0	20
EXAMPLE E4	5.0	55	1.5	20
COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE E1	0	54	2.0	30

It is apparent from Table 5 that in Examples E1 to E4, in which a separator containing PVA polymer was used and a 5 dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid solution was added to the capacitor element, the withstand voltage was 55 to 59 V, each resulting in an improvement in comparison with the Comparative Example E1 (54 V). In particular, in the Examples E1 to E3, in which the DBS concentration was 0.1 to 10 2.0%, the withstand voltage exhibited a high value of 58 to 59 V.

The initial and after-reflow leakage currents decreased to 0.3 to 1.5  $\mu$ A and 9 to 20  $\mu$ A, respectively, while those for Comparative Example E1 were 2  $\mu$ A and 30  $\mu$ A.

15 (E-13) Examples related to the fifth embodiment...Part 2

The invention of the fifth embodiment is described next on the basis of Example E5 and Comparative Example E2 manufactured in the manner described below.

(Example E5)

A solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated as follows by using a separator containing a PVA polymer as a binder and containing 49 wt% of PET fiber as the main fiber. An 5 electrode-forming device was connected to the cathode foil and the anode foil on whose surface an oxide film layer had been formed, and both electrode foils were wound with the interposed separator to form a capacitor element whose element shape was  $5\phi \times 3$  L. The capacitor element was 10 immersed for 40 minutes in ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, and chemical repair was carried out. After the chemical repair, the capacitor element was dried at 100°C, immersed for three minutes at normal temperature in an aqueous solution of 0.5 wt% dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, and heated at 150°C.

15 EDT and an ethanol solution of 45% ferric p-toluenesulfonate were mixed in a container, and the capacitor element was immersed for 10 seconds in the mixed liquid, held in a state of reduced pressure of about 250 mmHg, and subsequently heated for 60 minutes at 120°C under the same 20 conditions. A PEDT polymerization reaction was induced in the capacitor element to form a solid electrolyte layer.

The capacitor element was inserted into a cylindrical outer case with a closed end, and sealing rubber was mounted in the open-end portion and sealed with a tightening 25 operation. Aging was thereafter carried out to form a solid electrolytic capacitor. The rated voltage of the solid electrolytic capacitor was 6.3 WV, and the rated capacity was 180  $\mu$ F.

(Comparative Example E2)

Chemical repair was carried out without immersion in dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid solution to form an electroconductive polymer. Other conditions and steps were  
5 the same as Example E5.

[Comparison of the results]

When the initial characteristics of the solid electrolytic capacitors of Example E5 and comparative example E2 obtained with the above-described method were  
10 investigated, the results shown in Table 6 were obtained.

Table 6

	DBS CONCENTRATION (%)	INITIAL CHARACTERISTICS	
		CAP ( $\mu$ F)	ESR ( $\Omega/100\text{kHz}$ )
EXAMPLE E5	0.5	185	0.013
COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE E2	0	180	0.015

It is apparent from Table 6 that in Example E5, in which a separator containing PVA polymer was used and a  
15 dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid solution was added to the capacitor element, the results were superior in comparison with the Comparative Example E2.

(F) Sixth Embodiment

The present embodiment is a modified example of the fourth embodiment described above. A capacitor element is formed using a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group, and the additive that is added to the capacitor element is sodium naphthalenesulfonate (NPS). It was found  
20

in this case as well that the same operation and effects as the fourth embodiment can be obtained.

(F-1) Method for manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor

5       The method for manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor in the sixth embodiment is described below. That is, a cathode foil and an anode foil, with an oxidized film layer formed on the surface and a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group interposed therebetween, are  
10 wound together to form a capacitor element, and the capacitor element is subjected to chemical repair. Next, a solution of sodium naphthalenesulfonate is used to impregnate the capacitor element, a conjugate composed of a compound with a vinyl group and sodium naphthalenesulfonate is formed, the  
15 capacitor element is thereafter immersed in a mixed liquid that was prepared by mixing a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent together with a predetermined solvent, and a polymerization reaction involving the electroconductive polymer is induced in the capacitor element to form a solid  
20 electrolyte layer. The capacitor element is then inserted in an outer case; sealing rubber is mounted in the open-end portion and sealed with a tightening operation; and the unit is thereafter aged to form a solid electrolytic capacitor.

(F-2) Separator

25      The separator used in the present embodiment is preferably the same separator that is described in the section titled "(D-2) Separator" of the fourth embodiment.

(F-3) Sodium naphthalenesulfonate (NPS)

Water, alcohol, or the like is preferably used as the  
30 solvent for the sodium naphthalenesulfonate used in the

present invention. The concentration of the sodium naphthalenesulfonate is preferably 0.1 wt% to 5 wt%, and even more preferably 0.2 wt% to 2 wt%. When the concentration of the sodium naphthalenesulfonate solution is not in this range, the layer of the conjugate of NPS and PVA is thin, so the electrostatic capacity, improvement in the ESR characteristics, improvement in the withstand voltage, and LC suppression effect are all diminished. When the concentration of the sodium naphthalenesulfonate solution exceeds this range, the layer of the conjugate of NPS and PVA is excessively thick, and the electroconductive characteristics of the layer are reduced, so the electrostatic capacity and the ESR characteristics are also diminished.

15 (F-4) Method for adding NPS to the capacity element

A method of immersing a capacitor element in the sodium naphthalenesulfonate solution, or a method of discharging the sodium naphthalenesulfonate solution over the capacitor element may be used for adding the sodium naphthalene-sulfonate to the capacitor element.

It was found that when sodium naphthalenesulfonate is added to the capacitor element and heating treatment is performed thereafter, the initial characteristics improve. It is thought that the reason for this is that the compound with a vinyl group contained in the separator elutes into the capacitor element and the hydrophobicity of the end groups thereof increases, so the adhesiveness of the oxide film and the solid electrolyte improves. The heating temperature is preferably 120 to 250°C, and is more preferably 150 to 200°C.

30 When the heating temperature is not in this range, the effect

is reduced. This is thought to be due to the fact that when the heating temperature is less than 120°C, reaction that increases the hydrophobicity of the end groups of the compound with a vinyl group does not adequately progress, and  
5 when the heating temperature exceeds 250°C, the thermal degradation of the compound with a vinyl group takes place and the effect is reduced.

(F-5) Timing for adding NPS to the capacity element

The present inventors thoroughly researched the timing  
10 for adding the sodium naphthalenesulfonate to the capacitor element, and, as a result, it was apparent that the addition may be made at a stage prior to the step for forming an electroconductive polymer, in the same manner as the fourth embodiment, or at any other stage. In other words, the  
15 timing may be prior to chemical repair, as described above, or the compound may be allowed to deposit on the electrode foils prior to forming the capacitor element, and the methods (1) to (3) described below, for example, may be considered. The method in (1) corresponds to the manufacturing method  
20 described above.

The most advantageous of the methods (1) to (3) described below is method (1), in which an anode foil and cathode foil are wound while a separator to which a compound with a vinyl group has been added is interposed therebetween  
25 to form a capacitor element, the capacitor element is subjected to chemical repair, the capacitor element is then impregnated with a solution of sodium naphthalenesulfonate, a conjugate composed of sodium naphthalenesulfonate and a compound with a vinyl group is formed, and the polymerization  
30 reaction of the electroconductive polymer is thereafter

brought about in the capacitor element to form a solid electrolyte layer.

Application of the methods described below may be made by substituting a solution of sodium naphthalenesulfonate for  
5 the solution of the borate compound of FIGS. 2 to 4 shown in the fourth embodiment.

(1) After chemical repair ... Refer to FIG. 2

This method is carried out in the following order: chemical conversion, capacitor element formation using a  
10 separator containing a compound with a vinyl group, chemical repair, immersion in a solution of sodium naphthalenesulfonate, impregnation with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent, polymerization, insertion in an outer case, resin sealing, and aging.

15 (2) After capacitor element formation, but prior to chemical repair ... Refer to FIG. 3

This method is carried out in the following order: chemical conversion, capacitor element formation using a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group, immersion  
20 in a solution of sodium naphthalenesulfonate, chemical repair, impregnation with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent, polymerization, insertion in an outer case, resin sealing, and aging.

(3) Prior to capacitor element formation ... Refer to FIG. 4

25 This method is carried out in the following order: chemical conversion, immersion of at least one of the electrode foils in a solution of sodium naphthalenesulfonate (or application and drying thereafter), capacitor element formation using a separator containing a compound with a  
30 vinyl group, chemical repair, impregnation with a

polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent, polymerization, insertion in an outer case, resin sealing, and aging.

The concentration of the solution of sodium naphthalenesulfonate, temperature, impregnation time, drying 5 temperature, drying time, and other parameters in these methods are the same as described above.

(F-6) EDT and oxidizing agent

When EDT is used as the polymerizable monomer, an EDT monomer can be used as the EDT with which the capacitor 10 element is impregnated, but a monomer solution in which EDT and a volatile solvent are mixed at a volume ratio of 1:0 to 1:3 may also be used.

Pentane or another hydrocarbon, tetrahydrofuran or another ether, ethyl formate or another ester, acetone or 15 another ketone, methanol or another alcohol, or acetonitrile or another nitrogen compound may be used as the volatile solvent, but preferably used among these is methanol, ethanol, acetone, or the like.

Ferric p-toluenesulfonate dissolved in ethanol, or an 20 aqueous solution of periodic acid or iodic acid can be used as the oxidizing agent, but the concentration of the oxidizing agent with respect to the solvent is preferably 40 to 57 wt%, and is more preferably 45 to 57 wt%. The ESR decreases with increased concentration of the oxidizing agent 25 with respect to the solvent. A volatile solvent used for the above-described monomer solutions may be used as the solvent for the oxidizing agent, and among these ethanol is advantageous. The reason that ethanol is advantageous as the solvent for the oxidizing agent is believed to be that the

vapor pressure is low, so evaporation easily occurs, and the remaining amount is small.

(F-7) Reduced pressure

It is even more preferable to reduce the pressure in the  
5 polymerization step. The reason for this is that when the pressure is reduced during heat polymerization, residual matter can be evaporated away together with polymerization. The pressure is preferably reduced to about 10 to 360 mmHg.

(F-8) Impregnation step

10 The time for impregnating the capacitor element with the mixed liquid is determined by the size of the capacitor element, but 5 seconds or more is preferred for a capacitor element with a size of about  $\phi$  5 × 3 L, and 10 seconds or more is preferred for a capacitor element with a size of  
15 about  $\phi$  9 × 5 L. Impregnation for 5 seconds is required at minimum. There are no drawbacks to the characteristics even if impregnation is carried out over a long period of time.

It is advantageous to keep the pressure reduced after impregnation has been performed in this manner. It is  
20 thought that the reason for this is that the residual amount of volatile solvent is reduced. The reduced pressure conditions are the same as the reduced pressure conditions in the above-described polymerization step.

(F-9) Chemical conversion solution for chemical repair

25 Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, diammonium hydrogen phosphate, or another phosphate-based chemical conversion solution; ammonium borate or another boric acid-based chemical conversion solution; or ammonium adipate or another adipic acid-based chemical conversion solution may be used as  
30 the chemical conversion solution for chemical repair, but

preferably used among these is ammonium dihydrogen phosphate. The immersion time is preferably 5 to 120 minutes.

(F-10) Other polymerizable monomers

The polymerizable monomer used in the present invention  
5 may be, in addition to the above-described EDT, a thiophene derivative, aniline, pyrrole, furan, acetylene, or a derivative thereof other than EDT, as long as oxidation polymerization is carried out with a predetermined oxidizing agent to form a polymerizable monomer. Substances with the  
10 structural formula shown in FIG. 1 may be used for the thiophene derivative.

(F-11) Operation and effect of the sixth embodiment

As described above, degradation of the withstand voltage characteristics due to lead-free reflow can be prevented, and  
15 the ratio of shorting occurrence in the aging step can be considerably reduced by forming a capacitor element using a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group, and adding sodium naphthalenesulfonate to the capacitor element at a predetermined time.

20 It is thought that the reason that such effects can be obtained is that by allowing the compound with a vinyl group contained in the separator to elute into the capacitor element to form a conjugate with sodium naphthalenesulfonate or another hydrogen bond in the capacitor element, and  
25 allowing this conjugate to deposit on the oxide film of the electrode foils to form a layer, the adhesiveness of the oxide film and the solid electrolyte improves, and because the withstand voltage of this layer is high, the withstand voltage of the capacitor is also improved.

Allowing the compound with a vinyl group added to the separator to elute as in the present invention is more advantageous than adding a compound with a vinyl group to the element after formation of the capacitor element in that the 5 conjugate with sodium naphthalenesulfonate uniformly deposits on the oxide film.

In particular, it is thought that when PVA and sodium naphthalenesulfonate are used, a conjugate composed of an ester compound is formed, and this ester compound deposits on 10 the surface of the film without immersion in a dielectric film, so adequate characteristics can be obtained because an electron-blocking film is formed.

As described above, it is thought that when heating treatment is carried out after adding sodium naphthalene- 15 sulfonate, the bonding characteristics of the end group of the compound with a vinyl group eluted from the separator with respect to the dielectric oxide layer and the electroconductive polymer are improved, the initial characteristics, and the electrostatic capacity and ESR 20 characteristics in particular, are enhanced, the withstand voltage is improved, and the LC is reduced.

(F-12) Examples related to the sixth embodiment

The invention of the sixth embodiment is described next on the basis of Examples F1 to F4 and Comparative Example F1 25 manufactured in the manner described below.

(Example F1)

A solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated as follows by using a separator containing PVA polymer as a binder and containing 49 wt% of PET fiber as the main fiber. An 30 electrode-forming device was connected to the cathode foil

and the anode foil on whose surface an oxide film layer had been formed, and both electrode foils were wound with the interposed separator to form a capacitor element whose element shape was  $7\phi \times 5$  L. The capacitor element was 5 immersed for 40 minutes in ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, and chemical repair was carried out. After the chemical repair, the capacitor element was dried at 100°C, immersed for three minutes at normal temperature in an aqueous solution of 0.1-wt% sodium naphthalenesulfonate, and heated at 150°C.

10 EDT and an ethanol solution of 45% ferric p-toluene-sulfonate were mixed in a container, and the capacitor element was immersed for 10 seconds in the mixed liquid, held in a state of reduced pressure of about 250 mmHg, and subsequently heated for 60 minutes at 120°C under the same 15 conditions. A PEDT polymerization reaction was induced in the capacitor element to form a solid electrolyte layer.

The capacitor element was inserted into a cylindrical outer case with a closed end, and sealing rubber was mounted in the open-end portion and sealed with a tightening 20 operation. Aging was thereafter carried out for 120 minutes at 150°C with an applied voltage of 33 V to form a solid electrolytic capacitor. The rated voltage of the solid electrolytic capacitor was 25 WV, and the rated capacity was 22  $\mu$ F.

25 (Example F2)

The concentration of the sodium naphthalenesulfonate solution was 0.5 wt%. A solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated with the other parameters the same as Example F1.

(Example F3)

The concentration of the sodium naphthalenesulfonate solution was 2.0 wt%. A solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated with the other parameters the same as Example F1.

5 (Example F4)

The concentration of the sodium naphthalenesulfonate solution was 5.0 wt%. A solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated with the other parameters the same as Example F1.

(Comparative Example F1)

10 Chemical repair was carried out without immersion in a solution of sodium naphthalenesulfonate to form an electroconductive polymer. Other conditions and steps were the same as Example F1.

[Comparison of the results]

15 When the initial characteristics and the reflow characteristics of the solid electrolytic capacitors of Examples F1 to F4 and Comparative Example F1 obtained with the above-described method were investigated, the results shown in Table 7 were obtained. The reflow test was carried  
20 out by subjecting the capacitors to lead-free re-flowing at a peak temperature of 250°C and keeping the capacitors for 30 seconds at no less than 230°C, and the leakage current was calculated.

Table 7

	NPS CONCENTRATION (%)	INITIAL CHARACTERISTICS		REFLOW CHARACTERISTIC
		WITHSTAND VOLTAGE (V)	LC ( $\mu$ A)	LC ( $\mu$ A)
EXAMPLE F1	0.1	57	0.2	20
EXAMPLE F2	0.5	57	0.3	10
EXAMPLE F3	2.0	57	0.5	10
EXAMPLE F4	5.0	55	0.1	8
COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE F1	0	54	2.0	30

It is apparent from Table 7 that in Examples F1 to F4, in which a separator containing PVA polymer was used and a dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid solution was added to the capacitor element, the withstand voltage was 55 to 57 V, each resulting in an improvement in comparison with Comparative Example F1 (54 V). In particular, in the Examples F1 to F3, in which the NPS concentration was 0.1 to 2.0%, the withstand voltage exhibited a high value of 57 V.

The initial and after-reflow leakage currents decreased to 0.1 to 0.5  $\mu$ A and 8 to 20  $\mu$ A, respectively, while those for Comparative Example F1 were 2  $\mu$ A and 30  $\mu$ A.

15     (G) Seventh Embodiment

The present inventors, as a result of thoroughgoing research to achieve the fourth object described above, which is to improve the withstand voltage of a solid electrolytic capacitor and to inhibit LC fluctuation after reflow, perfected the invention described in the seventh embodiment.

Specifically, the inventors focused on the mechanism of electrical conductivity and studied electrical conductivity in electroconductive polymers and other solid polymers.

Electron emission is commonly largely divided into two  
5 types: emission by tunneling electrons and emission by electrons that pass over (passage of electrons that does not depend on film damage) the potential barrier, and it is possible that the leakage current in the solid electrolytic capacitor is caused by electrons that pass over the potential  
10 barrier, rather than being a result of a shorted condition.

It is possible that the causes of an increase in LC after re-flowing are mechanical stress (physical stress) caused by the generation of gas during re-flowing, and chemical stress (attack of the oxidizing agent, passage of  
15 electrons, or the like).

In other words, in a solid electrolytic capacitor with a higher withstand voltage, shorting occurs when electrons increase in number, a flooded state is created, and a tunneling condition occurs. An increase in LC during reflow  
20 is due to the passage of electrons rather than insulation breakdown, so the common factor in both cases is electrons. Therefore, electrons can be inhibited in their ability to pass over the potential barrier, and an increase in LC during re-flowing due to a higher withstand voltage can be reduced  
25 by electron blocking.

Based on this knowledge, and as a result of thoroughgoing research regarding a technique that can prevent electrons from passing over the potential barrier, the present inventors discovered that adding a compound with a  
30 vinyl group to the separator, forming a capacitor element

using this separator, and adding polyimide silicon to the capacitor element makes it possible to improve the withstand voltage of the product and to inhibit an increase in LC after re-flowing.

5       (G-1) Method for manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor

The method for manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor in the seventh embodiment is described below. That is, a cathode foil and an anode foil, with an oxidized film 10 layer formed on the surface and a separator containing a compound with a vinyl group interposed therebetween, are wound together to form a capacitor element, and the capacitor element is subjected to chemical repair. The capacitor element is thereafter immersed in a solution in which 15 polyimide silicon has been dissolved with a ketone-based solvent to a concentration of 10 wt% or less, preferably 1.5 to 9 wt%, and more preferably 5 to 8 wt%. The capacitor element is removed, the solvent is evaporated at 40 to 100°C, and the capacitor element is then subjected to heat treatment 20 at 150 to 200°C.

Next, the capacitor element is immersed in a mixed liquid of a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent, and a polymerization reaction involving the electroconductive polymer is induced in the capacitor element to form a solid 25 electrolyte layer. The capacitor element is then housed in an outer case, and the open-end portion is sealed with sealing rubber to form a solid electrolytic capacitor.

(G-2) Polyimide silicon

The solvent that is used to dissolve polyimide silicon 30 is preferably a ketone-based solvent which has good

solubility for polyimide silicon, and cyclohexanone, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, or the like may be used.

The concentration of the polyimide silicon is preferably 10 wt% or less, is more preferably 1.5 to 9 wt%, and is even 5 more preferably 5 to 8 wt%. When the concentration of the polyimide silicon is less than this range, the withstand voltage is insufficient; and when the concentration exceeds this range the electrostatic capacity decreases.

(G-3) Separator

10 The separator used in the present embodiment is preferably the same separator that is described in the section titled "(D-2) Separator" of the fourth embodiment.

(G-4) EDT and oxidizing agent

15 When EDT is used as the polymerizable monomer, an EDT monomer can be used as the EDT with which the capacitor element is impregnated, but a monomer solution in which EDT and a volatile solvent are mixed at a volume ratio of 1:0 to 1:3 may also be used.

20 Pentane or another hydrocarbon, tetrahydrofuran or another ether, ethyl formate or another ester, acetone or another ketone, methanol or another alcohol, or acetonitrile or another nitrogen compound may be used as the volatile solvent, but preferably used among these is methanol, ethanol, acetone, or the like.

25 Ferric p-toluenesulfonate dissolved in ethanol, or an aqueous solution of periodic acid or iodic acid can be used as the oxidizing agent, but the concentration of the oxidizing agent with respect to the solvent is preferably 40 to 65 wt%, and is more preferably 45 to 57 wt%. The ESR 30 decreases with increased concentration of the oxidizing agent

with respect to the solvent. A volatile solvent used for the above-described monomer solutions may be used as the solvent for the oxidizing agent, and among these ethanol is advantageous. The reason that ethanol is advantageous as the 5 solvent for the oxidizing agent is believed to be that the vapor pressure is low, so evaporation easily occurs, and the remaining amount is small.

(G-5) Chemical conversion solution for chemical repair

Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, diammonium hydrogen 10 phosphate, or another phosphate-based chemical conversion solution; ammonium borate or another boric acid-based chemical conversion solution; or ammonium adipate or another adipic acid-based chemical conversion solution may be used as the chemical conversion solution for chemical repair, but 15 preferably used among these is ammonium dihydrogen phosphate. The immersion time is preferably 5 to 120 minutes.

(G-6) Other polymerizable monomers

The polymerizable monomer used in the present invention may be, in addition to the above-described EDT, a thiophene 20 derivative, aniline, pyrrole, furan, acetylene, or a derivative thereof other than EDT, as long as oxidation polymerization is carried out with a predetermined oxidizing agent to form a polymerizable monomer. Substances with the structural formula shown in FIG. 1 may be used for the 25 thiophene derivative.

(G-7) Operation and effect of the seventh embodiment

Following are the possible reasons that withstand voltage can be improved and an inhibiting effect on LC fluctuation can be obtained after re-flowing with the 30 configuration of the present invention.

In other words, it is possible that a film (hereinafter referred to as "electron-blocking layer) that prevents electrons from passing over the potential barrier and that comprises a PVA layer and a polyimide silicon layer is formed 5 on the surface of the oxide film by immersing the capacitor element in a polyimide silicon solution after chemical repair.

This electron-blocking layer improves the withstand voltage, prevents the attack of the oxidizing agent on the 10 foil, and reduces the initial LC. The effect of inhibiting an increase in LC during reflow can be obtained with a covering of Tabcoat. It is possible to control the withstand voltage by making the electrostatic capacity and ESR largely unaffected by other factors and controlling the thickness of 15 this electron-blocking layer. The VF of foil currently used can be reduced, so solid electrolytic capacitors can be made smaller, the capacity increased, and other beneficial effects obtained.

(G-8) Examples related to the seventh embodiment

20 The present invention will now be described in greater detail on the basis of Examples and a conventional example manufactured in the manner described below.

(Example G1)

A solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated as follows 25 by using a separator containing PVA polymer as a binder and containing 49 wt% of PET fiber as the main fiber. An electrode-forming device was connected to the cathode foil and the anode foil on whose surface an oxide film layer had been formed, and both electrode foils were wound with the 30 interposed separator to form a capacitor element whose

element shape was  $7\phi \times 5$  L. The capacitor element was immersed for 40 minutes in ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, and chemical repair was carried out. The capacitor element was then immersed in a 2 wt% cyclohexanone solution of polyimide silicon, removed, and thereafter heated for one hour at 170°C.

Next, EDT and an ethanol solution of 40 wt% ferric p-toluenesulfonate were mixed in a container, the solution was injected so as to achieve a weight ratio of 1:3 to 10 prepare a mixed liquid, and the capacitor element was immersed for 10 seconds in the mixed liquid to impregnate EDT and an oxidizing agent in the capacitor element. The capacitor element was then left for one hour in a thermostat at 120°C, and a PEDT polymerization reaction was induced in 15 the capacitor element to form a solid electrolyte layer. The capacitor element was thereafter housed in a cylindrical aluminum case with a closed end, sealed with sealing rubber to form a solid electrolytic capacitor.

(Example G2)

20 A capacitor element was immersed in 6 wt% cyclohexanone solution of polyimide silicon, then removed, and subjected to heat treatment for one hour at 170°C. A solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated with the other parameters the same as Example G1.

25 (Example G3)

A capacitor element was immersed in 10 wt% cyclohexanone solution of polyimide silicon, then removed, and subjected to heat treatment for one hour at 170°C. A solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated with the other parameters the same 30 as Example G1.

(Conventional example G1)

The capacitor element was not immersed in a cyclohexanone solution of polyimide silicon, and a solid electrolytic capacitor was fabricated with the other  
5 parameters the same as Example G1

[Comparison of the results]

When the electrical characteristics of Examples G1 to G3 and conventional example G1 obtained with the above-described method were investigated, the results shown in Table 8 were  
10 obtained. The decrease in initial capacity ( $\Delta Cap$ ) is shown as a percent of a blank (conventional example).

Table 8

	CONTENT OF ADDITIVE (wt%)	INITIAL CHARACTERISTICS		$\Delta Cap$ (%)	LC ( $\mu A$ )	
		WITHSTAND VOLTAGE (V)	ESR ( $m\Omega$ )		INITIAL	AFTER REFLOW
EXAMPLE G1	2.0	66	25.0	0	0.1	5
EXAMPLE G2	6.0	74	26.0	-18	0.1	0.9
EXAMPLE G3	10.0	75	26.5	-30	0.1	0.9
COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE G1	—	58	25.0	0	0.5	150

It is apparent from Table 8 that in all the Examples E1  
15 to E3, in which the capacitor element was immersed in a polyimide silicon solution after chemical repair, the withstand voltage was improved, and the LC after re-flowing was considerably reduced in comparison with the conventional example G1.

### INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

In accordance with the invention described in the first embodiment, a solid electrolytic capacitor and a manufacturing method thereof can be provided in which it is 5 possible to reduce the ESR and to improve the electrostatic capacity.

In accordance with the invention described in the second embodiment, a solid electrolytic capacitor and a manufacturing method thereof can be provided in which it is 10 possible to reduce the ESR and to improve the electrostatic capacity and withstand voltage by using a separator containing 10 wt% or more of a compound with a vinyl group as a binder, and adding a predetermined coupling agent to the capacitor element prior to impregnation with a polymerizable 15 monomer and an oxidizing agent.

In accordance with the invention described in the third embodiment, a solid electrolytic capacitor and a manufacturing method thereof can be provided in which it is possible to reduce the ESR and to improve the electrostatic 20 capacity and withstand voltage by using a separator containing 10 wt% or more of a compound with a vinyl group as a binder, and adding one or two compounds selected from acetylene diol and dimethyl lauryl amine oxide to the capacitor element prior to impregnation with a polymerizable 25 monomer and an oxidizing agent.

In accordance with the invention described in the fourth to sixth embodiments, a solid electrolytic capacitor with adequate initial characteristics can be provided in which a degradation of the withstand voltage characteristics due to 30 re-flowing can be prevented, and the yield when manufacturing

a high withstand voltage product can improved, and also to provide a method for manufacturing this capacitor.

In accordance with the invention described in the seventh embodiment, a solid electrolytic capacitor and a  
5 manufacturing method thereof can be provided in which the withstand voltage is improved and LC fluctuation after re-flowing is inhibited.

CLAIMS

1. A solid electrolytic capacitor comprising a capacitor element having an anode foil and a cathode foil wound with a separator interposed therebetween, the capacitor element being provided with a solid electrolyte layer of an electroconductive polymer by impregnating the capacitor element, after being chemically repaired, with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent,

wherein the binder of the separator comprises a compound with a vinyl group, and the content of the binder in the separator prior to the chemical repair is 10 to 20% with respect to the total weight of the separator.

2. A solid electrolytic capacitor comprising a capacitor element having an anode foil and a cathode foil wound with a separator interposed therebetween, the capacitor element being provided with a solid electrolyte layer of an electroconductive polymer by impregnating the capacitor element with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent,

wherein the separator contains as a binder 10 wt% or more of a compound with a vinyl group, and a predetermined coupling agent is added to the capacitor element prior to impregnation with the polymerizable monomer and the oxidizing agent.

25

3. The solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 2, characterized in that a borate compound is added to the capacitor element prior to adding the coupling agent to the capacitor element.

4. The solid electrolytic capacitor according to  
claim 2, characterized in that the coupling agent is a single  
coupling agent, or two or more coupling agents selected from  
a silane coupling agent, a titanium coupling agent, and an  
5 aluminum coupling agent.

5. A solid electrolytic capacitor comprising a  
capacitor element having an anode foil and a cathode foil  
wound with a separator interposed therebetween, the capacitor  
10 element being provided with a solid electrolyte layer of an  
electroconductive polymer by impregnating the capacitor  
element with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent,  
wherein the separator contains as a binder 10 wt% or  
more of a compound with a vinyl group, and one or two  
15 compounds selected from acetylene diol and dimethyl lauryl  
amine oxide are added to the capacitor element.

6. A solid electrolytic capacitor comprising a  
capacitor element having an anode foil and a cathode foil  
20 wound with a separator interposed therebetween, the capacitor  
element being provided with a solid electrolyte layer of an  
electroconductive polymer by impregnating the capacitor  
element with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent,  
wherein a compound with a vinyl group is added to the  
25 separator, and a conjugate composed of a borate compound and  
the compound with a vinyl group is added to the capacitor  
element.

7. The solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 6, characterized in that the borate compound is boric acid or borax.

5       8. A solid electrolytic capacitor comprising a capacitor element having an anode foil and a cathode foil wound with a separator interposed therebetween, the capacitor element being provided with a solid electrolyte layer of an electroconductive polymer by impregnating the capacitor 10 element with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent, wherein a compound with a vinyl group is added to the separator, and a conjugate composed of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid and the compound with a vinyl group is added to the capacitor element.

15      9. A solid electrolytic capacitor comprising a capacitor element having an anode foil and a cathode foil wound with a separator interposed therebetween, the capacitor element being provided with a solid electrolyte layer of an 20 electroconductive polymer by impregnating the capacitor element with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent, wherein a compound with a vinyl group is added to the separator, and a conjugate composed of sodium naphthalene-sulfonate and the compound with a vinyl group is added to the 25 capacitor element.

10. A solid electrolytic capacitor comprising a capacitor element having an anode foil and a cathode foil wound with a separator interposed therebetween, the capacitor 30 element being provided with a solid electrolyte layer of an

electroconductive polymer by impregnating the capacitor element with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent,  
wherein a compound with a vinyl group is added to the separator, and the capacitor element wound using this  
5 separator is immersed in a polyimide silicon solution to form a film composed of polyimide silicon and a compound with a vinyl group on the surface of an oxide film.

11. A solid electrolytic capacitor comprising a  
10 capacitor element having an anode foil and a cathode foil wound with a separator interposed therebetween, the capacitor element being provided with a solid electrolyte layer of an electroconductive polymer by impregnating the capacitor element with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent,  
15 wherein a compound with a vinyl group is added to the separator, and the capacitor element wound using this separator is immersed in a polyimide silicon solution to form, on the surface of an oxide film, a film consisting of two layers, one of which is of a compound with a vinyl group  
20 and the other of which is formed thereon of polyimide silicon.

12. The solid electrolytic capacitor according to any of claims 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 to 11, characterized in that the  
25 compound with a vinyl group is polyvinyl alcohol.

13. The solid electrolytic capacitor according to any of claims 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 to 11, characterized in that the polymerizable monomer is a thiophene derivative.

14. The solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 13, characterized in that the thiophene derivative is 3,4-ethylene dioxythiophene.

5       15. A method for manufacturing a solid electrolytic capacitor comprising the steps of forming a capacitor element by winding an anode foil and a cathode foil with a separator interposed therebetween, chemically repairing the same, and then impregnating the capacitor element with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent to form a solid electrolyte layer of an electroconductive polymer,

10                  wherein the binder of the separator comprises a compound with a vinyl group, and the content of the binder in the separator prior to the chemical repair is 10 to 20% with  
15 respect to the total weight of the separator.

20       16. A method for manufacturing a solid electrolytic capacitor comprising the steps of forming a capacitor element by winding an anode foil and a cathode foil with a separator interposed therebetween, chemically repairing the same, and then impregnating the capacitor element with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent to form a solid electrolyte layer of an electroconductive polymer,

25                  wherein the binder of the separator comprises a compound with a vinyl group, and the content of the binder in the separator prior to chemical repair is adjusted to be 10 to 20% with respect to the total weight of the separator by immersing the capacitor element in hot water at a temperature of 60 to 100°C prior to the chemical repair.

17. A method for manufacturing a solid electrolytic capacitor comprising impregnating a capacitor element formed by winding which an anode foil and a cathode foil with a separator interposed therebetween, with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent to form a solid electrolyte layer of an electroconductive polymer,

wherein a separator containing as a binder 10 wt% or more of a compound with a vinyl group is used as the separator, and a predetermined coupling agent is added to the capacitor element prior to impregnation with the polymerizable monomer and the oxidizing agent.

18. The method for manufacturing a solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 17, characterized in that a borate compound is added to the capacitor element prior to adding the coupling agent to the capacitor element.

19. The method for manufacturing a solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 17, characterized in that the coupling agent is a single coupling agent, or two or more coupling agents selected from a silane coupling agent, a titanium coupling agent, and an aluminum coupling agent.

20. A method for manufacturing a solid electrolytic capacitor comprising impregnating a capacitor element formed by winding which an anode foil and a cathode foil with a separator interposed therebetween, with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent to form a solid electrolyte layer of an electroconductive polymer,

wherein a separator containing as a binder 10 wt% or more of a compound with a vinyl group is used as the separator, and one or two compounds selected from acetylene diol and dimethyl lauryl amine oxide are added to the 5 capacitor element prior to impregnation with the polymerizable monomer and the oxidizing agent.

21. A method for manufacturing a solid electrolytic capacitor characterized in that an anode foil and a cathode 10 foil are wound with a separator composed of a compound with a vinyl group interposed therebetween to form a capacitor element, the capacitor element is impregnated with a solution of a borate compound to form a conjugate composed of the borate compound and the compound with a vinyl group, and a 15 solid electrolyte layer comprising an electroconductive polymer is formed thereafter.

22. A method for manufacturing a solid electrolytic capacitor characterized in that an anode foil and a cathode 20 foil are wound with a separator composed of a compound with a vinyl group interposed therebetween to form a capacitor element, the capacitor element is impregnated with a solution of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid to form a conjugate composed of the dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid and the compound with a 25 vinyl group, and a solid electrolyte layer of an electroconductive polymer is formed thereafter.

23. A method for manufacturing a solid electrolytic capacitor characterized in that an anode foil and a cathode 30 foil are wound with a separator composed of a compound with a

vinyl group interposed therebetween to form a capacitor element, the capacitor element is impregnated with a solution of sodium naphthalenesulfonate to form a conjugate composed of the sodium naphthalenesulfonate and the compound with a 5 vinyl group, and a solid electrolyte layer comprising an electroconductive polymer is formed thereafter.

24. A method for manufacturing a solid electrolytic capacitor comprising impregnating a capacitor element formed 10 by winding which an anode foil and a cathode foil with a separator interposed therebetween, with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent to form a solid electrolyte layer of an electroconductive polymer,

wherein a compound with a vinyl group is added to the 15 separator, the capacitor element wound using this separator is impregnated with a polyimide silicon solution to form a film composed of a polyimide silicon and a compound with a vinyl group on the surface of an oxide film, and a solid electrolyte layer composed of an electroconductive polymer is 20 formed thereafter.

25. A method for manufacturing a solid electrolytic capacitor comprising impregnating a capacitor element formed by winding which an anode foil and a cathode foil with a 25 separator interposed therebetween, with a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent to form a solid electrolyte layer of an electroconductive polymer,

wherein that a compound with a vinyl group is added to the separator, the capacitor element wound using this 30 separator is impregnated with a polyimide silicon solution to

form, on the surface of an oxide film, a film consisting of two layers one of which is of a compound with a vinyl group and the other of which is formed thereon of a polyimide silicon, and a solid electrolyte layer composed of an 5 electroconductive polymer is formed thereafter.

26. The method for manufacturing a solid electrolytic capacitor according to any of claims 15 to 17 and 20 to 25, characterized in that the compound with a vinyl group is 10 polyvinyl alcohol.

27. The method for manufacturing a solid electrolytic capacitor according to any of claims 15 to 17 and 20 to 25, characterized in that the polymerizable monomer is a 15 thiophene derivative.

28. The method for manufacturing a solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 27, characterized in that the thiophene derivative is 3,4-ethylene dioxythiophene.

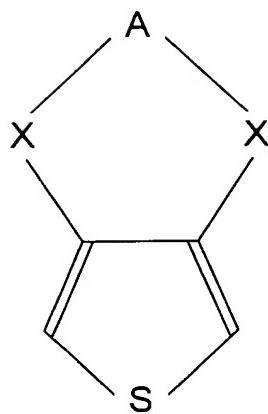
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## ABSTRACT

A cathode foil and an anode foil, with an oxidized film layer formed on the surface and a separator interposed therebetween, are wound together to form a capacitor element, and prior to subjecting the capacitor element to chemical repair the content of the binder in the separator is adjusted to 10 to 20% with respect to the total weight of the separator. After the chemical repair, the capacitor element is immersed in mixed liquid prepared by mixing a polymerizable monomer and an oxidizing agent together with a predetermined solvent, a polymerization reaction of the electroconductive polymer is induced in the capacitor element, and a solid electrolyte layer is formed. The capacitor element is then inserted in an outer case; sealing rubber is mounted in the open-end portion and sealed with a tightening operation; and the unit is thereafter aged to form a solid electrolytic capacitor.

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FIG. 1



In the formula, X is O or S.

When X is O,

then A is an alkylene or a polyoxyalkylene.

When at least one X is S,

then A is an alkylene, polyoxyalkylene,  
substituted alkylene, or substituted polyoxyalkylene.

Here, the substituent group is  
an alkyl group, alkenyl group, or alkoxy group.